

JUN 10 1943

MEMORIES OF THE SCOTTISH BORDER

COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday

MAY 7, 1943

ONE SHILLING & SIXPENCE



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E. W. Tattersall

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COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XCIII. No. 2416.

MAY 7, 1943

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

By direction of the Executors of the late Sir John F. Drughorn, Bart.

Preliminary Announcement.

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JACKSON STOPS & STAFF,
in conjunction with

EADON, LOCKWOOD & RIDDLE,
at the **GRAND HOTEL, SHEFFIELD**, on
MONDAY, MAY 31, 1943, at 3 p.m.

Illustrated particulars, price 2/6, of the
Solicitors: Messrs. WAKE SMITH & Co.,
Meeting House Lane, Bank Street, Sheffield
(Tel. 25112). Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON
STOPS & STAFF, 15, Bond Street, Leeds 1
(Tel. 31269), and at London, Northampton,
Cirencester, Yeovil, Dublin, etc.; Messrs.
EADON, LOCKWOOD & RIDDLE, St. James
Street, Sheffield (Tel. 20057/8).

TO YACHTSMEN, SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS
ARGYLLSHIRE

On the West Coast of Scotland where the Braes of Lorne shelve down to the sea. Oban 14 miles. Glasgow 90 miles. Fort William 50 miles.

A UNIQUE AND CHARMING RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY

WITH PRIVATE HARBOUR AND SEA LOCH ANCHORAGE KNOWN AS
THE MELFORT ESTATE

including the small compact Residence of
MELFORT HOUSE (4 principal bedrooms,
2 bathrooms, 4 servants' bedrooms, dining
room, drawing room and domestic quarters),
on the shores of sea Loch Melfort.

The Farms of Melfort, Fearnoch and Ardinstuir,
several individual houses and cottages, in all
about

2,600 ACRES

PRODUCING AN ACTUAL AND ESTI-
MATED RENTAL OF APPROXIMATELY

£650 PER ANNUM

together with the valuable sporting over the
whole estate, several miles of fishing in the
River Oude, and on Lochs Melfort and
Drummean and the private pier and anchorage
rights in the sea loch.



Will be offered for SALE BY AUCTION
first as a whole, and if not so sold then in
several Lots (unless sold previously by
private treaty), by

Messrs. **JACKSON STOPS & STAFF**,
at the **CENTRAL HOTEL, GLASGOW**,
on **WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1943**,
at 3 p.m.

Illustrated particulars price 1/- of the
Solicitor: Sir NORMAN McPHERSON, 26, Alva
Street, Edinburgh. (Tel. 26997).

Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON STOPS AND
STAFF, 15, Bond Street, Leeds 1 (Tel. 31269);
also at London, Northampton, Cirencester,
Yeovil and Dublin, etc.

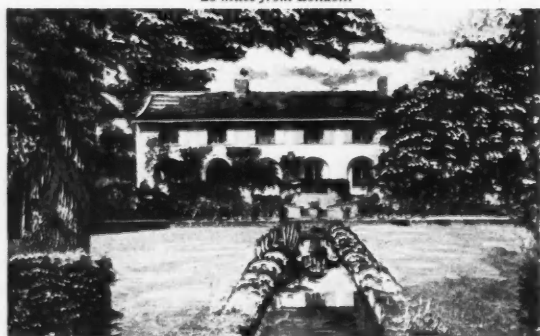
Grosvenor 3121
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

HERTS—Favourite District

23 miles from London.



A UNIQUE AND ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE IN AN OLD GARDEN.
9 or 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Basins in some bedrooms. Central
heating. Main water and electricity. Garage for 2 cars. Beautiful grounds (well
kept). Good kitchen garden. **4½ ACRES** in all. **FOR SALE OR TO BE LET**
FURNISHED. Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon St., Mayfair, London, W.1

BERKS

Ascot and Windsor district. High ground. Magnificent views.



A WELL-FITTED MODERN HOUSE, on an old site with grand old cedars and
other trees. 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, loggia. Main water,
gas and electricity. Main drainage. Garage for 2 cars. Gardens of **3½ ACRES**,
including kitchen garden. Personally inspected and recommended by the Agents:
WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

SUSSEX

Main Line Station 1½ miles.

A GEORGIAN RESIDENCE. 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, excellent domestic offices. Electric light. Partial central heating. Fitted basins (h. & c.) in
some rooms. STABLING. GARAGE. COTTAGE. ATTRACTIVE GARDENS and GROUNDS, with lawns, orchard, kitchen garden, paddocks, etc. **IN ALL 21 ACRES.**
FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY



COTSWOLD HILLS

800 ft. above sea level. 4 miles main line station.

A DELIGHTFUL GABLED XVth CENTURY RESIDENCE built of stone with stone-tiled roof. It has interesting historical associations also interior oak features and fine oak staircase. 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Electric light. Part central heating. Good water supply.

Garage. Secondary Residence and cottage.

Old-world grounds with tennis lawns, stone-built gazebo, kitchen garden, paddock and arable land, in all about

18 ACRES

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD

Agents: Messrs. BRUTON KNOWLES & CO., Gloucester; Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (6112)

HERTS & MIDDLESEX BORDERS

MODERN RESIDENCE erected in 1933 in the Tudor style, it is extremely well arranged, of pleasing elevation and stands back from the road.

3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms (2 of which communicate with bathrooms).

Companies' electric light, power, gas and water. Central heating.

Telephone. Main drainage. 2 garages.

WELL LAID OUT GARDENS, including, lawn, flower beds, sunk garden, kitchen garden.

ABOUT 1 ACRE FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,176)

25 MILES WEST OF LONDON

In one of the most favoured Residential Areas.

THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE which is in extremely good order, stands nearly 200 ft. up on sand and gravel soil, in delightful gardens.

Lounge hall, 3 large reception, 9 bed and dressing rooms arranged in suites, 5 bathrooms

Companies' electricity and water. Main drainage. Central heating throughout. 2 garages. Cottage.

The Gardens are unusually charming, intersected by a running stream, tennis courts, walled and kitchen gardens.

ABOUT 5 ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Several first-class Golf Courses within easy reach.

Strongly recommended by the Head Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK AND RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (9162)

Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

WELSH BORDERS

Station 2 miles. Newport 16 miles.

AN ATTRACTIVE BRICK-BUILT RESIDENCE occupying a secluded position about 650 ft. up on sandstone soil and commanding magnificent views. It is approached by 2 drives, one with entrance lodge. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 14 bedrooms, nursery suite, 5 bathrooms.

Central heating. Company's electric light. Telephone. Spring water supply.

Modern drainage. Stabling. Garages. 4 cottages, including lodge.

WELL LAID OUT PLEASURE GROUNDS, including hard tennis court, croquet lawn, kitchen garden, grassland and woodland.

OVER 100 ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Hunting. Golf. Salmon and Trout Fishing and Shooting obtainable.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (38,851)



Telegrams:
Galleries, Wesdo, London

Regent 0293/3377
Reading 4441

NICHOLAS

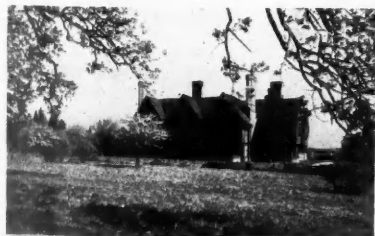
(Established 1882)

4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1; 1, STATION ROAD, READING

Telegrams:
"Nichenyar, Picco, London"
"Nicholas, Reading"

BUCKS

On high ground, 3 miles from Beaconsfield.



TO BE SOLD

THIS BEAUTIFULLY
APPOINTED MODERN
RESIDENCE

11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, hall and 2 reception rooms. Co.'s water and electric light. Central heating. 2 garages. Ample barns and sheds. 3 cottages.

NEARLY 47 ACRES

Particulars of: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

By direction of the Trustees of Viscount Torrington.

YOTES COURT, MEREWORTH

Between Tonbridge and Maidstone.

A LOVELY OLD HOUSE

IN WELL-TIMBERED PARK, AMONGST THE FRUIT ORCHARDS OF KENT. About 16 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, suite of stately reception rooms. All modern comforts. Stabling. Garages.

FARMERY, 8 COTTAGES, 2 SMALLHOLDINGS AND

185 ACRES OF RICH FRUIT LAND

FULLY LET AND FORMING A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

FOR AUCTION AT AN EARLY DATE

Solicitors: Messrs. C. E. W. OGILVIE & Co., 32, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2.
Surveyor: Mr. W. C. MAY, Woodside, Dormans Park, East Grinstead.
Auctioneers: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

44, ST. JAMES'S
PLACE, S.W.1.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

AGENTS FOR THE HOME COUNTIES, THE SHIRES, AND SPORTING COUNTIES GENERALLY

Regent
0911

IDEAL SMALL COUNTRY ESTATE NORTH OF LONDON

SUITABLE FOR A BUSINESS GENTLEMAN.

Comprising: RESIDENCE OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTER, surrounded by moat and dating from the late XVth century but modernised and in first-rate order.

Situated in a good sporting district, 300 ft. above sea level. Clear 30 miles from London, with fast train service, near village and bus route.

2 sitting rooms, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, servants' hall. Main electricity and water, gas. Central heating. Stabling and garage. 5 cottages. Hard tennis court. Squash rackets court.

135 ACRES

DEAM. EXCELLENT AND AMPLE FARM BUILDINGS.

Inspected and thoroughly recommended by Owner's only Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R. 20,433)

WEST OF ENGLAND A MOST ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

IN THE BLACK AND WHITE STYLE. 500 ft. above sea level. Southern aspect. Panoramic views. Near station and convenient for small market town with bus services to important centres.

Accommodation: Hall and 3 sitting rooms, 10/11 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, servants' hall. Electric light. Central heating. Independent hot water. Telephone. STABLING AND GARAGE. 2 COTTAGES. CHARMING GARDENS WITH STREAM. BEAUTIFUL PARKLANDS. WOODS AND PADDOCKS. A TOTAL OF

ABOUT 45 ACRES

EVERYTHING IN SPLENDID ORDER.

MODERATE PRICE

VACANT POSSESSION AT AN EARLY DATE CAN BE ARRANGED FOR, INCLUDING COTTAGES AND LAND. SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

Inspected and thoroughly recommended by Owner's only Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R. 20,459)

IN A BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED DISTRICT UNDER 1 HOUR FROM LONDON BRIDGE AND THE WEST END

400 ft. above sea level. South-Eastern aspect. Splendid views.

THE RESIDENCE

which is of the Manor House type, is modernised, and presents a most attractive exterior.

3 sitting rooms, billiards room, 8-9 bedrooms (lavatory basins, h. & c.), 2 bathrooms. Main electricity. Co.'s water. Lodge at drive entrance. 2 other cottages. SECONDARY RESIDENCE. Stabling, garage and farm buildings.

ABOUT 60 ACRES

WOULD SELL THE RESIDENCE
SEPARATE FROM FARM

Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 20,454)



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1
Regent 8222 (15 lines) Telegrams: "Selanet, Piccy, London."



OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO NAVAL MEN

AN UNIQUE MARINE RESIDENCE SITUATE ON THE HAMBLE RIVER

Built during the last 12 years, this Residence has been lavishly equipped, a feature being a SMALL NAVAL COMPARTMENT,

comprising

SHIP'S CABIN and DRESSING ROOM WITH SHIP'S LADDER TO NAVAL STUDY.



Lounge (27 ft. by 16 ft.), oak panelled dining room (28 ft. by 12 ft.), sitting room, study, 5 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.

DOMESTIC OFFICES, "A.C." COOKER, &c.

MAIN SERVICES. GARAGE FOR 2 LARGE CARS.

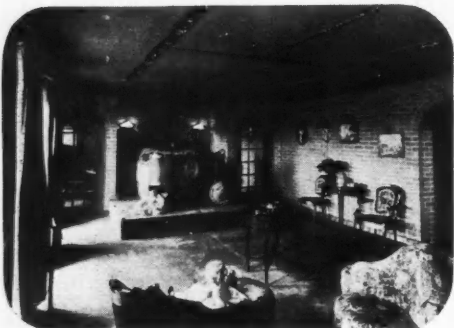
THE GROUNDS, EXTENDING TO ABOUT 2 ACRES, HAVE BEEN TASTEFULLY LAID OUT

AND HAVE DIRECT ACCESS TO THE TOWPATH ALONGSIDE THE HAMBLE RIVER

PRICE FREEHOLD
£6,000

Apply to the Sole Agents:

HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)



MAINLY WITH POSSESSION

SURREY

INSPECTED AND STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

Adjoining a well-known Golf Course and with lovely views.

ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SMALL FREEHOLD ESTATES IN THE HOME COUNTIES

comprising

A LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED TUDOR MANOR HOUSE, PARK AND HOME FARM

IN PERFECT ORDER THROUGHOUT.

Stone-built mullioned windows. Oak floors and linenfold panelling. Open stone fireplaces. Companies' electricity and main water. Central heating. The Residence contains: Entrance and inner halls, 5 reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, model domestic offices. Garages. Stabling. Range of loose boxes. Beautiful gardens and grounds. Kitchen gardens and glasshouses.

MODEL FARM WITH GOOD FARM BUILDINGS

SIX COTTAGES, WOODLANDS AND PARK, IN ALL EXTENDING TO

OVER 150 ACRES

For price and further details apply to the Sole Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

WEST SUSSEX

Glorious position on sandy soil. 500 ft. up and commanding an unsurpassed view of the South Downs.

FOR SALE

PICTURESQUE HOUSE OF CHARACTER



With much oak panelling, parquet floors and every comfort. Full South aspect for all principal rooms.

Lounge hall, 3 reception, model offices, 2 sun loggias, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Electric light. Lodge. Stabling. Garage.

Inexpensive grounds, hard court, terrace, sunk rose garden, walled garden and woodlands, in all

ABOUT 45 ACRES

HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (c.25,400)

OVERLOOKING ISLE OF WIGHT & THE SOLENT

1 1/4 miles Station. 4 miles Brockenhurst.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

A QUEEN ANNE STYLE COUNTRY HOUSE

In a most beautiful and quiet position. Reputed to be one of the best designed houses of its kind in the country. Substantially built in hand-made bricks.

Entrance hall with cloak-room, 4 reception rooms, sun porch, 6 bedrooms (with wash-basins), 3 other bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, domestic offices with servants' hall. All main services. Central heating. Garage for 4. Chauffeur's flat. Stabling. Gardener's cottage.

The gardens and grounds are sheltered by matured conifers and include large terrace, tennis lawns, flower beds, extensive walled kitchen garden, and several paddocks. In all about

25 ACRES

(AN ADDITIONAL 40/50 ACRES MIGHT BE PURCHASED.)

PRICE ON APPLICATION

(MIGHT BE LET FURNISHED.)

Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)



BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19. (WIM. 0081.)

BISHOP'S STORTFORD (243.)

Regent
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1

BERKSHIRE (ABOUT 8 MILES FROM READING)

Occupying a remarkable position on gravel soil and commanding wonderful views over a wide expanse of beautiful country.

THE CHOICE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
WOODBURY, FARLEY HILLA MOST ATTRACTIVE BRICK-BUILT HOUSE STANDING IN HEAVILY
TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS
Lounge hall, 4 reception, 13 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.Electric light. Central heating. 4 Cottages. Fine block of Stabling.
The Pleasure Grounds are most tastefully disposed and studded with cedar, forest
and other trees. Hard Tennis Court. Tennis and croquet lawns. Rose garden.
Shrubbery. Partly walled Kitchen Garden, Orchard, etc. The remainder of the
Property is principally pasture, with a small area of woodland. In all

ABOUT 24 ACRES FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICE

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents: Messrs. OSBORN AND
MERCER as above. (17,365)NEAR BERKHAMSTED
In the centre of the beautiful Ashridge Country, with walks and riding over about
4,000 Acres of National Trust land.AN ATTRACTIVE SMALL MODERN HOUSE
containing hall, lounge, dining room, loggia, 4 bedrooms (3 with lavatory basins,
h. & c.), bathrooms.

Main water, electric light and power.

Garage. Loose boxes.
Pleasure gardens, well-stocked kitchen garden, paddocks, etc., in allABOUT 3 ACRES
FOR SALE FREEHOLD
Owner's Agents: Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M.2361)SOMERSET
Amidst lovely surroundings on the Southern slopes of the Mendip Hills.
A BEAUTIFUL STONE-BUILT JACOBINE REPLICA
Erected about 50 years ago regardless of expense and to the designs of a
well-known architect.

4 reception, billiards room, 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main electricity and gas. Central heating.

5 Cottages. Stabling. Garage.
Charming well-timbered gardens sloping to a river. 2 lakes (one stocked with
trout). Hard and grass tennis courts. Cricket ground, with pavilion. Meadow-
land. In allABOUT 17 ACRES
FOR SALE FREEHOLD
Full details from: Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,371)

BROADWAY

Situate in this picturesque old Cotswold village.

To be Sold

A DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD HOUSE
believed to date from the reign of Henry VII and enlarged in Jacobean times.
with 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms (fitted basins), 3 bathrooms.All main services. Stabling. Outbuildings.
Attractive well-matured gardens which have been the subject of considerable
expenditure in recent years, rose garden, tennis lawn, rock garden, with stream,
2 orchards, etc., in allABOUT 4½ ACRES
Full details from: Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,414)5, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1.

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines).
Established 1875.

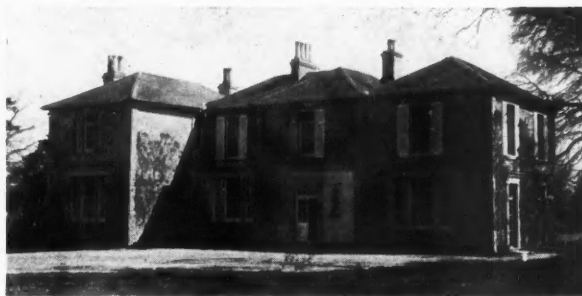
NORTH DORSET

2½ miles from main line station.

200 ft. above sea.

London 120 miles by road.

By train 2½ hours.

A FERTILE AND FRIABLE FARM
WITH GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCEREPLETE WITH MODERN
CONVENIENCES AND REQUIREMENTS.Lounge, 2 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms,
3 bathrooms. Central heating. Electricity.Garage (2 cars). Garden (part-time man).
Natural surroundings. Lodge and cottages.

FAMOUS STUD BUILDINGS.

THE LATE HOME OF THE WELL-KNOWN
GILLTOWN STUD.

WITH 40 LOOSE BOXES.

155 ACRES

ALL FIELDS WITH GOOD FENCES,
WATER, AND IN THE PAST WELL
MANURED AND CARED FOR.Will be offered for SALE BY AUCTION
on a date to be announced later.

A copy of the printed Sale Particulars, price 1/- each, may be obtained from the Auctioneers: Messrs. CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Grosvenor 3131.)

A. C. FROST

GERRARDS CROSS Tel.: 2277-8

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LONDON 20 MILES

THAT PORTION OF

THE FULMER HALL ESTATE

Surrounding and including the greater part of the fascinating and
TYPICALLY OLD-ENGLISH VILLAGE OF FULMER
in 24 LOTS

AREA 94 ACRES INCOME £1,747 per annum

DIGNIFIED 12 BEDROOM PERIOD RESIDENCE
COMPLETELY MODERNISED.Bijou Farmhouse and Model Farmery. 21 Houses and Cottages.
The Village Store and Bakery. Country House Sites.TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION (unless previously Sold privately), on
JUNE 17, 1943.

Illustrated particulars and plans (5/- per copy), from the Auctioneers, as above.

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(Euston 7000)

MAPLE & Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1.
(Regent 4685)

STANMORE

In a very nice situation.

TO BE SOLD, A CHOICE MODERN
HOUSE, approached by a drive,
containing: Dining room, drawing room,
small study (with parquet floors), 6 bed-
rooms, 2 good bathrooms. Central heating
at 2 power points throughout. Large
double garage for 2 cars. Grounds of
1½ ACRES. High up with fine views.
Recommended by Agents: MAPLE & Co.,
LTD., as above.NORTHWOOD
MIDDLESEXIn a good position with splendid views.
FOR SALEA MODERN HOUSE OF ATTRAC-
TIVE ELEVATION, very well built
and containing: Hall, cloakroom, most
attractive lounge leading to a large loggia,
dining room also leading to loggia, 4 bed-
rooms, good bathroom, compact offices,
etc. Fitted lavatory basins. Central
heating throughout. Spacious garage.
Grounds of over ½ ACRE.
Full details of: MAPLE & Co., LTD.,
5, Grafton Street, W.1 (Tel. Regent 4685).

KENT, CHISLEHURST

Occupying a pleasant and most convenient
situation.

TO BE SOLD

EXCELLENT HOUSE, with well-
proportioned rooms, containing: Fine
lounge hall, drawing room, dining room,
small study, 7 bedrooms, bathroom, maids'
sitting room, etc. Large garage, etc.

MODERATE PRICE

Recommended by the Agents:
MAPLE & Co., LTD., as above.

VALUATIONS

FURNITURE and EFFECTS
valued for Insurance, Probate,
etc.

FURNITURE SALES

Conducted in Town and Country
APPLY—MAPLE & Co., 5, GRAFTON
STREET, OLD BOND STREET, W.1.

Grosvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1WITH VACANT POSSESSION
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL DAIRY FARM
IN SURREYOnly 22 miles London. yet in a beautiful, secluded position with
FRONTAGE TO THAMES AND INTERSECTED BY SMALLER
RIVER.

UNIQUE MODERN RESIDENCE

Approached by ¼ mile drive.

9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Main services. Central heating. Parquet floors throughout. Beautifully-appointed lodge. 2 cottages. Farmhouse. Garages. Excellent stabling. FIRST-CLASS BUILDINGS ADAPTED FOR STUD FARM. FINE OLD PASTURE OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY, practically every field well watered. In all approximately

200 ACRES

Recommended from personal knowledge as a First-class Gentleman's Farm and probably the only property of its kind available within a similar distance of London. GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (D.1185)

HANTS-WEST SUSSEX BORDER

Secluded position 500 ft. up. 1 mile electric train service.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION £6,000

MODERN EASILY-RUN HOUSE IN EXCELLENT ORDER

IN WOODED GROUNDS, APPROACHED BY PRIVATE ROAD.

8 bedrooms, 1 dressing room, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, up-to-date offices, FINE PANELLED BILLIARDS ROOM. Main electric light and water. Central heating. Garage. Cottage.

3½ ACRES LOVELY GROUNDS

Recommended by: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C.257)

3, MOUNT ST.
LONDON, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor
1032-33

WILTSHIRE

Adjoining pretty village on bus route. 3½ miles main line station.

FASCINATING OLD WILTSHIRE FARMHOUSE

SYMPATHETICALLY RESTORED AND MODERNISED.

7 bedrooms (all with h. & c.), 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Main electricity and water. Central heating throughout.

FIRST-CLASS OUTBUILDINGS including: 8 LOOSE BOXES, GARAGE, LARGE BARN, COTTAGE.

DELIGHTFUL INEXPENSIVE GARDENS. HARD TENNIS COURT. KITCHEN GARDEN. ABOUT

2½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD
JUST IN MARKET

POSSESSION SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Personally recommended by the Owner's Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES
SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1. REGENT 2481

HERTFORDSHIRE. 12 MILES LONDON

Countrified position 400 ft. above sea level.

A HOUSE OF THE OLDER TYPE

(LARGE AND LOFTY ROOMS.)

WITH A CHARMING AND THOROUGHLY MODERNISED INTERIOR.



Hall and cloakroom, 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, luxuriously equipped principal bathroom, second bathroom. Polished oak parquet floors. Main drainage. Companies' electricity, gas and water. Spacious garage, and COTTAGE containing 3 rooms and bath. Swimming pool. Tennis court. Attractive gardens with a magnificent collection of trees and shrubs. Nearly

4 ACRES

FREEHOLD £5,000

Inspected and highly recommended by Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

FOUR MILES GUILDFORD, TWO MILES WOKING

24 miles London. Close to pretty village with bus service.

SQUARELY-PLANNED GEORGIAN STYLE HOUSE

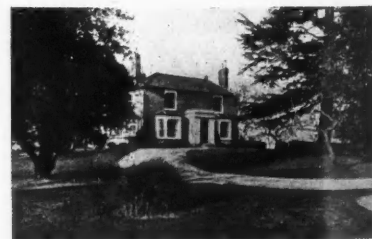
3 reception, open fireplaces, 5 principal bedrooms (fitted basins), double staff bedroom, 2 bathrooms. Main services. 2 garages. Useful outbuildings and 2 rooms over. Most appealing grounds intersected by stream. 2 tennis courts. Yew hedges. Orchard and paddock.

3 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD

£4,000

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.



Blackfriars 2509.

J. R. BRIDGFORD & SONS

10, NORFOLK ST., MANCHESTER 2.

Prestbury 8372.

DUCKENFIELD HALL ESTATE
MOBBERLEY, NEAR KNUTSFORD, CHESHIRE

DELIGHTFUL MEDIUM-SIZED COUNTRY RESIDENCE

with 3 entertaining rooms, 5 principal bedrooms, etc.

DAIRY FARM LET AT £193 15 0 PER ANNUM.

A HALF-TIMBERED COTTAGE.

The whole extending to

111 Acres, 2 Roods, 28 Perches, or thereabouts

Full particulars from Agents, J. R. BRIDGFORD & SONS, Land Agents Valuers and Auctioneers, 10, Norfolk Street, Manchester 2; Prestbury and Wilmslow.

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Weedo,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

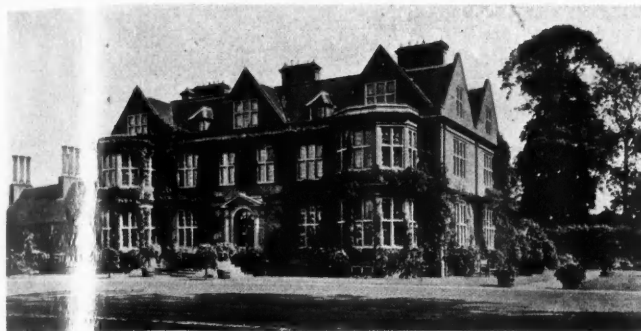
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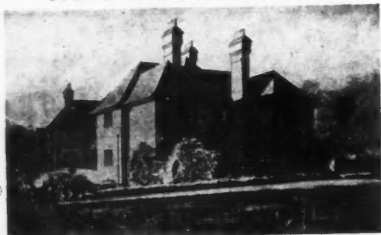
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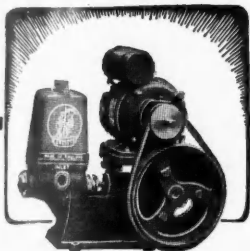
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THE PRODUCTION OF FRUIT

by

M. B. CRANE, Head of the Department of Pomology,
John Innes Horticultural Institution, Merton

SCARCITY of trees and official restrictions on planting make it all the more important that the fruit trees we plant during the war, as well as those already established in our gardens, should be given the best chance of yielding good crops. For this purpose fertilisers and manures, pest control and culture are important, but two things are essential: a situation free from climatic dangers, and provision for the fertilisation of the flowers. Considered at the outset neither involves any expense, but a fault in either will lead to loss and may lead to disaster.

The best situation is one protected from gales, but with a free access to lower ground to avoid the danger of spring frosts killing the flowers. It is, however, wiser to plant on high ground, even at the risk of the fruits being blown off the trees by early autumn gales, than to run the greater risk of having no fruit at all due to planting in a low-lying frost pocket. A situation between these extremes is the ideal and even in small gardens this should be borne in mind.

No matter how good the situation and the weather, nor how good nutrition and culture, nothing like a crop will be obtained unless the flowers are effectively pollinated and the ovules fertilised. Now pollination or the arrival of pollen on the styles, the female organs, is only the prelude to fertilisation. Success will depend on the kind of pollen that arrives on the styles; whether or not it is able to germinate and grow down the styles and reach the ovules and fertilise them. There are two reasons why pollen may not be able to effect fertilisation; because, although good, it is not able to grow right down the styles of the particular variety it reaches, this is incompatibility, or because it is bad and fails to germinate, this is sterility.

No variety of Sweet Cherry will set fruit with its own pollen. Not only this, but varieties of cherries fall into groups within which even pollinations between different varieties are entirely useless. For example, Black Eagle fails with the pollen of Early Rivers and the other dozen varieties in its own incompatible group, but it fruits abundantly when pollinated by any variety outside its own group.

In plums, many varieties fall with their own pollen, and some are cross-incompatible as in the cherries. Coe's Golden Drop fails with Jefferson and Old Greengage with Cambridge Gage, and they all fail with their own pollen. That is why so many lonely trees of these high-quality varieties so often fail to crop. In apples and pears all varieties give better and more regular crops when cross-pollinated.

Apples and pears are of two kinds: the diploids with good pollen and the triploids with bad pollen. The diploids will, therefore, be much more effective than triploids as pollinators. For example, Beauty of Bath is a diploid apple with over 90 per cent. of good pollen. Ribston Pippin is a triploid with about 10 per cent. of good pollen. Consequently, if these were planted together, Ribston would be adequately fertilised, but Beauty of Bath would not. The ideal is to plant another diploid which flowers at the same time, say, Egremont Russet. The diploids will then fertilise one another as well as the triploid. Adequate pollination leads to plenty of seeds, and apples and pears with plenty of seeds usually keep better and are of better quality and shape than those without or with few seeds. To get an abundance of fruits and seeds there must be bees in the neighbourhood.

Effective pollination must be provided for by planting the right varieties together. They must be right in respect to the time they flower as well as for compatibility and fertility. All this has been set out in John Innes Leaflet No. 4, "The Fertility Rules in Fruit Planting," and to get good crops we must plant the way these rules dictate.

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- Use metal food bins whenever you can. Reinforce corners of wooden bins with metal sheet, and if you can get it, cover surface completely with $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch or $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wire netting.
- Rat-proof buildings. Stop up holes with concrete mixed with broken glass and old wire netting. Put rat-proof covers on all drains. Concrete floors of food stores.
- Cover basement windows and cellar gratings with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wire netting. Put thin metal sheeting over lower parts of close-fitting doors and their thresholds.

The rats must be killed before next harvest. Write to your War Committee now

ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Mr. Chase to Mr. Gardener

Pond House,
Chertsey, Surrey.
MAY, 1943.

DEAR MR. GARDENER,

I always think that May is the perfect example of the uncertainty of the English climate. One never knows whether to expect days of long sunshine or 10 degrees of frost and snow. This makes it very difficult for the poor gardener. At any rate, one should never take off cloches until the end of the month if it can be avoided. Sometimes, of course, the plants will have grown too tall before this and it is no good keeping the cloches on with the glass pressing against the leaves. This brings out an important point, which is often overlooked. When sowing plants which are liable to frost damage in the open, the size of the cloche you are going to use must be borne in mind. The smaller the cloche, the sooner it will have to be taken off and so the later you must sow.

Cloches v. Hot-Houses

Cucumbers and marrows can both be sown under cloches if no hot-house is available. Marrows are sown about the second week in April in the South and in the first or second week in May in the North. Cucumbers are sown about a week later. Plants from indoor sowings may be put out a week or so earlier than the above dates. The reason for this apparent oddity is that cucumber and marrow seed must germinate quickly or it tends to rot, and a certain warmth is needed. The cloches must not be taken off until all danger of frost has passed. You will naturally know your own districts far better than I do; but I think, as a guide, this means after about May 20 in the South and June 10 in the North, as Mr. Buchan has his cold spells around those times.

A word on Tomatoes

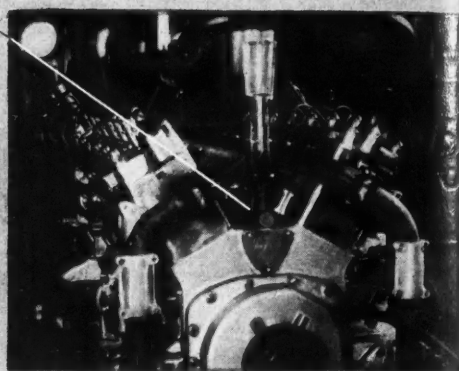
Northerners will be putting out their tomatoes this month. In the Nottingham trials last year they were put out under cloches in the first and second week of May and an average of about 5½ lb. of fruit obtained per plant. Southern gardeners will have theirs growing along nicely, I hope, and beginning to set one or two trusses of fruit. Sometimes there is a difficulty in setting; the best aid is a moist atmosphere, but it is rather a nuisance to obtain this when using cloches, and it should be sufficient if you tap the stakes in the day-time so as to loosen the pollen. In my last letter I discussed the feeding of tomatoes. I would like to stress once more that "starved" plants often bear a heavier crop than those which look far bigger and better. A thick stem should not be aimed at; it means that the plant has been given too much nitrogen and is sending most of its energy into the stem and leaves. The best market gardeners grow plants with stems so small that it seems impossible that they should be able to bear the large trusses seen on them.

H.H. Chase.

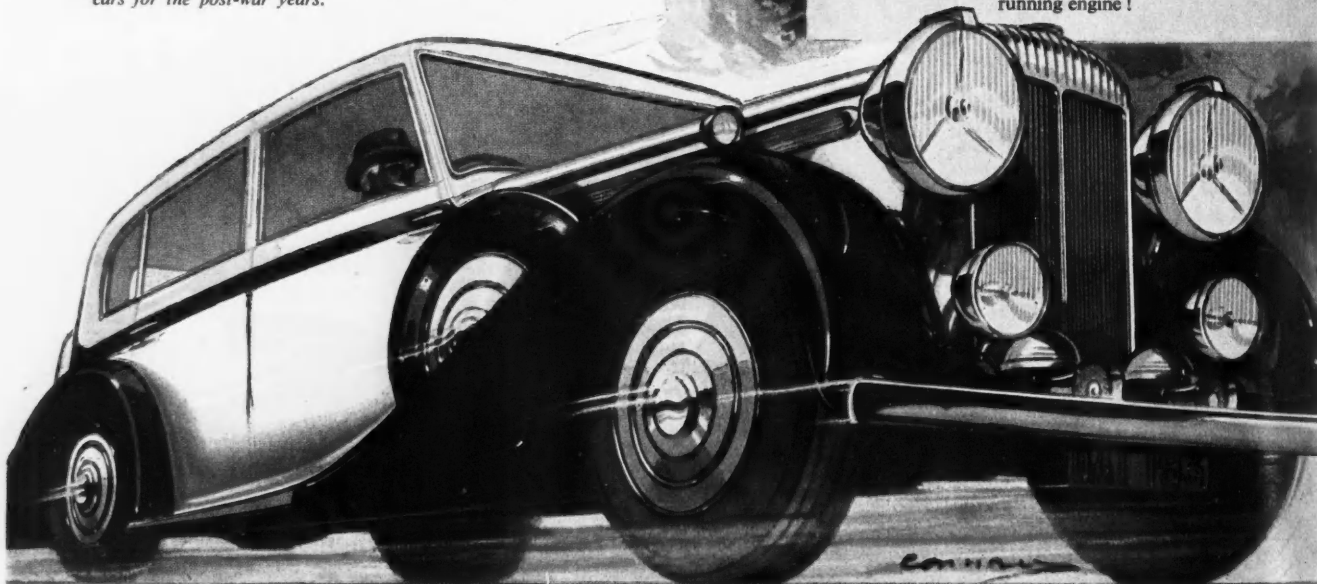
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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCIII. No. 2416

MAY 7, 1943



Harlip

THE HON. MRS. ROGER MOSTYN

Mrs. Roger Mostyn is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Stuart Johnson, of Henshall Hall, Congleton, Cheshire; her husband is the eldest son of Lord and Lady Mostyn, of Mostyn Hall, Flintshire

COUNTRY LIFE

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The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in COUNTRY LIFE should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

NATIONAL PARKS

THE new Town and Country Planning Bill is a disappointment to those who had visions of something more positive in a measure which was said to be "designed to strengthen the existing Planning Acts." It does, it is true, give local authorities the power to refuse to allow the replacement of an existing building, and removes the limitations on their powers to refuse applications to develop. The Minister at the same time is given power to require that all interim development applications should be made to the Ministry in the first instance. These alterations in procedure will prevent some undesirable development between now and the end of the war, and the main provision of the Bill is directed to the same sterilising end. The provision that areas not already covered by a planning scheme, or a resolution to plan, should be deemed to be subject to such resolutions carries out the main "interim" proposal of the Uthwatt Committee. It means that, at one step, over half the land of the country—about which in the course of 11 years the responsible local authorities have done nothing—is brought under interim planning control which will be sufficient to prevent that "action jeopardising post-war reconstruction" which the Uthwatt Committee wished to avoid. At the same time the Bill does nothing to bring us any nearer the stage of operative planning, and it is worth remembering that under the 1932 Act the obstacles in the way of planning authorities are such that during 11 years only 3 per cent. of the area of this island has been brought within the effective scope of operative planning schemes.

Sterilisation holds the field, and it is well to remember that some large parts of the area now passing under resolution will, if we act sensibly, be practically sterilised for all time. Mr. Morrison has recently been surveying the country with at least one eye on the provision of national parks and here, if anywhere, the necessity for preventing prejudicial development is paramount. It has always been a question not of whether national parks should be established but of whether they could be established before commercial exploitation and thoughtless development had made them impossible. On the coast this is particularly the case. Vast damage has been done already and the new Ministry—unless its powers of sterilisation are continued and exercised—will have to move with express speed after the war if it is to establish the national parks which the National Park and Scott Committees have envisaged.

Apart from the negative aspect of what

might be called a preventive Bill, it is to be remarked that it contains no signs that anything will be done to adopt any serious part of the national planning machinery suggested in both the Scott and Uthwatt Reports. Mr. J. D. Trustram Eve, in addressing the Farmers' Club on Monday, deplored the fact that under the Government's machinery the Minister of Planning will never be given absolute powers over other Ministers, and will be concerned with the same old departmental duties as was the Ministry of Health. He will therefore not be a suitable person to be the head of co-ordinated planning as recommended in all the Reconstruction Reports, which envisage a degree of wise dictatorship that we believe the country would accept.

THE TRAINING AREAS

WILL it be possible, when the day comes, for landowners and farmers in areas which have been commandeered for war purposes to obtain the return of the labour which has drifted or been taken away? Sir Richard Sykes, as an East-Riding landowner, is seriously worried at the prospect when he sees many efficient workers compelled to leave his district with no guarantee that when the time arrives they will not be disinclined or unable to come back. If they lose their shepherds and stockmen through the compulsory disposal of flocks and herds, how are East-Riding farmers to bring their farming practice back to efficiency and get their land back to normal cultivation? Obviously much will depend on the length of time involved and the locality. But these areas are no longer small in sum, and their contribution to post-war production in a period of acute shortage might be vital.

DORSET COAST

CLOUD shadows fleeting o'er the Purbeck Hills
The peace of Tyneham, Worbarrow and Creech
The purple smudge of Egdon's wide expanse
Crisp wavelets breaking on the Chesil Beach.

Clatter of tanks churning the sodden turf
The reek of oil clinging in leafy lanes
The burst of gunfire from the cliff-top post
Dull thud of mines shaking the cottage panes.

How long, how long before we once again
Walk carefree through the gorse down to the shore
And look from Kimmeridge across the bay
At sea and sky swept clean from taint of war.

GODFREY THOMAS.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY

THOUGH new and revised plans for London are the most important feature of the Royal Academy, the paintings are at a better level than usual in a traditional way, if fewer numerically, and with fewer "outstanding" works than in a normal year. Augustus John's *Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal* is a small portrait, but vivid and life-like; painter and sitter are well suited to one another. Kathleen Mann's iridescent *Mrs. William Powell* stands out as much among the feminine portraits. There is a Vermeerish quality about Henry Lamb's *The Painter's Family*; another conversation piece featuring Sir Ernest Gowers, Senior Regional Commissioner for London, by Meredith Frampton, and a remarkable piece of observation is given the place of honour in Gallery III. Richard Eurich has made a magnificently Turner-esque picture of the Commando raid on Dieppe, and again recalls Turner in *Destroyer picking up Survivors* from a grim cold sea. The ruins of London inspire as many painters to-day as did those of ancient Rome in the eighteenth century; it is interesting to contrast Harold Speed's moonlight view of St. Paul's—one of the few that accurately catches the subtleties of Wren's dome—with Lord Methuen's superbly Sickertish view of the west front from a roof top. In landscape, R. O. Dunlop has two noble canvasses of Constable subjects handled à la Cézanne, and T. C. Dugdale combines landscape and portraiture in a charming picture *Frank Neuman Esq. at Panfield Hall*. There is plenty more to enjoy

if absence of the latest theory does not outweigh pleasure in the traditional virtues of colour, light and skill.

YOUTH AND AGE

TWO deaths announced last week must both evoke regret but of very different kinds, since one marked the end of life that had scarcely done more than cross the threshold, while the other came inevitably in the fullness of time. The Duke of Connaught, who succeeded his grandfather little more than a year ago, had already done good service as a soldier both in Palestine and Egypt, and he was born a few days after the beginning of the last war and might have looked forward to many useful and happy years. The Duke of Portland was 85 years old and had long been a figure in English life, a great landlord with a patriarchal sense of his responsibilities, a sportsman of renown, and a man of much charm and kindness. He represented in some ways a past generation and way of life and in these changed times it is unlikely this Welbeck can ever be again what it was during his long reign. By the general public he will be best remembered as a famous owner on the turf, even as his forbear, the famous Lord George Bessington. The names of St. Simon, Ayrshire and Devonian will always be connected with his and it was only a few years ago that he talked engagingly on them and on Fred Archer over the wireless. It may truly be said of him that he lived a difficult life well.

TULIPS

'FLOUR, not flowers' may well be the 1943 motto of those Dutch bulb fields which were formerly such a glorious sight, when viewed from the air, or by sail or cycle: even in some of England's public parks no more

The Tulip for her wonted cup

Of heavenly vintage lifts her chalice up,

for even in the first year of the war bacon pigs were being fattened on Lincolnshire's unwanted tulip bulbs. Yet happily we have kept some tulips (and last autumn more bulbs were released for planting), so the interregnum between the great dynasties of spring and summer flowers has its proper and unrivalled princess-regent. (How relatively dull must have been the time between daffodils and roses before we had tulips!) When the first tulips came out of Persia no man knows for certain: the Fuggers were growing tulips at Augsburg in 1561, so Sir Philip Sidney's introduction of some tulips from the German Court into England in 1577 may be fact and no mere fable. Not until the next century did "tulipomania" develop: in England the disease was mild, but in Holland, "in the years 1634-37 houses and lands, diamonds and pearls, cows, horses, and carriages were exchanged for a single tulip bulb." A stone carved with a tulip and the date 1637 still commemorates the selling of a certain Haarlem house for one bulb: another fetched 13,000 florins or something like £3,000 to-day.

AN ANNUAL RACE

THOSE skilled in omens and traditions have been eagerly watching the progress of the oak and the ash into leaf. It has been a keen race but the general impression gathered from various parts of the country is that the oak has won it. That is cheering because we may then only expect a "splash" and not the "soak" which proverbially follows the ash's victory in this annual contest. There are different forms of the rhyme; in both we are reassured as to the splash if the oak leads, but in one version the soak is replaced by "a summer of fire and smoke." Most people will stick up for the "soak" version of their childhood. It has incidentally a terser variant attributed to Kent, in which the smoke seems to change sides:

Oak, smoke,
Ash, quash.

"Quash" is a good onomatopœic word, which suggests horrible things. It may not be so indiscreet to say that so far the farmer and the gardener have not found the weather quite quashy enough for their taste, but there is plenty of time yet. Meanwhile, the ordinary person will hail the oak with acclamation,

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES . . .

By

for C. S. JARVIS

In the pre-internal combustion engine days fishing throughout the British Isles was infinitely better than it has been in recent years, because so many of the waters were comparatively inaccessible and to reach them a long bicycle ride or dog-cart drive was necessary. Fishing in those days was usually arduous, with its fatiguing bicycle rides over hills and mountains, with rods tucked under the arm, and only real enthusiasts took the sport, and the number of trout anglers in Great Britain before the motor car made fishing easy was probably one-fifth of the number which used the rod later.

I recall a river in southern Ireland to reach which a bicycle ride of 10 miles was necessary, and the thing which detracted from the wonderful sport of the day was the thought of the collar work of the return journey up the mountain laden down with the additional burden of some 10 lb. of trout. The last time I saw this river—eight years ago—I discovered that it was within easy motoring distance of three large towns and quite a number of fishing hotels, and therefore the question of collar work on the return journey did not arise. At the same time there was no need to worry about the additional strain on the springs of the car owing to the weight of the catch at the end of the day, as a brace of half-pounders was considered adequate.

This state of affairs was general in all parts of the country and to cope with the casualties the trout population were suffering owing to the increase in the number of fishermen, the system of artificial stocking of rivers and lakes began, and was carried to such extremes that on some popular waters within reach of London the week-end trout were put in on Friday morning and all accounted for by Sunday evening. The petrol situation has now put us back to the conditions of some 30 years ago so far as methods of locomotion are concerned, but it is doubtful if even a generation of rest would see some of our over-fished waters regain their standard of other days.

* * *

THESE remarks, however, apply to trout waters only, for over-fishing for salmon usually affects one season only, provided the netting at the mouth of the river is efficiently controlled. One of the luckiest men I know in these days is a very keen salmon fisher who lives on one of the all-too-popular rivers in Wales, which in the past was the stamping ground of an army of anglers from Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham. It was here that fish queues were a common sight long before these boring pastimes became general in our towns and villages, for at the wayside in the vicinity of the river there would be lines of cars drawn up with fishermen waiting their turn from dawn to dusk to flog the well-known pools.

To-day, with the slogan "Is your journey necessary?" staring one in the face at the railway booking-office and watchful police taking an interest in cars drawn up by rivers, these times are over, and the pools, on which the foam caused by incessant flogging was never allowed to settle during the hours of daylight, are now as untenanted as they were in the days before even the railways ran.

This fortunately-situated fisherman, who has the best pool of the deserted river at his



Douglas Went

"THE POPLARS' SPIRES ARE FLAMES OF GOLD": LITTLE BROMLEY, ESSEX

garden's end, did not do too badly even in the pre-war days when Whitsuntide or August Bank Holiday caused a bigger crowd of anglers than usual, for occasionally he caught, after dusk, a salmon which must have seen upwards of a thousand flies pass over his head during the day.

His theory was that the fish lying in the pool suffered from extreme boredom and exasperation all the hours of daylight as Jock Scotts, Dusty Millers and every sort of "Fancy" jerked backwards and forwards over their heads. Then when, after an hour's blessed peace at dusk, a fly started to work through the water again, this was the thing too much, and some furious *Salmo salar* would surge upwards from his parking place in the depths to hit the offending lure for six right out of the water.

* * *

IN these days, when all forms of animal feeding-stuffs are most difficult to obtain and the maintenance of the children's pony on the ration strength is becoming more and more difficult, I wonder why more attention is not

paid to the possibilities of barley straw. One of the first things with which the voyager to the Middle East comes in contact, when stepping ashore, is *tibn*, the chaff of barley straw. Whether it be Tripoli in the west, Beyrout in the east, or any port in between, a high wind on a rough day will blow a scurry of it into his eyes, or on a calm day he will walk over a small heap of it in the spot where a camel, mule or donkey has breakfasted.

This chaff of the barley straw is the result of the old Biblical method of threshing corn on a threshing floor—a flat circle of hard trampled earth on which the sheaves are thrown—and the employment of all the animals on the holding to walk round and round on the mass until finally the straw is disintegrated into chaff, and the barley grains are then separated from it by winnowing on a windy day. The resulting chaff, or *tibn*, which is as sweet-scented as new-mown hay, constitutes the main fodder of all the animals on the Eastern farm, whether they be horses, cows, sheep, goats, donkeys or camels, and they all do equally well on it.

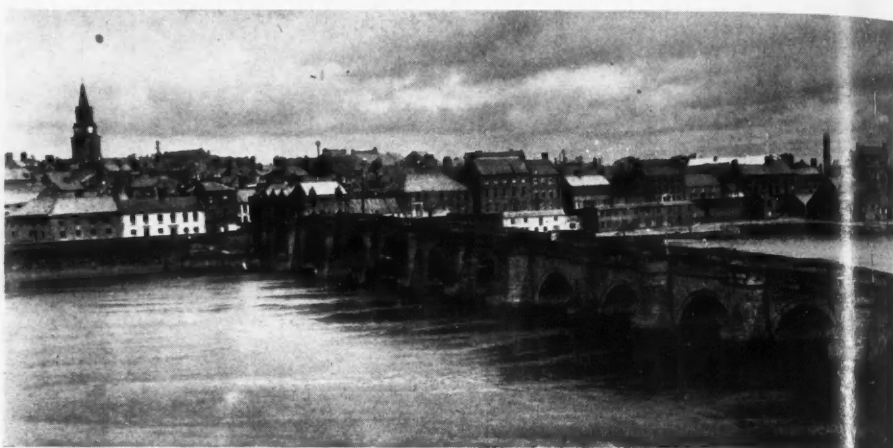
MEMORIES OF THE BORDER

By R. T. LANG

FEW parts of the country are so full of history, so lovely at all seasons of the year, as the "Brave Borderland." If we choose Carlisle as a convenient starting-point, pleasant pastoral scenes take us past Netherby, from which Young Lochinvar bore his bride, to Canonbie, and here, through glorious woods, one enters the real Border country. It is a lonely area. The first wheeled vehicle did not travel this road till 1800, when Sir Walter Scott drove his gig along it. The first memory of the reavers comes with the monument to "Jock o' the Side, a greater thief did never ride," just before entering Newcastle-ton, a sweetly sequestered village. Two miles farther on it is worth turning to the left for four miles to visit Hermitage, a forbidding fortress in a lovely glen. It was one of the 40 towers held by the Elliots. Here came Mary, Queen of Scots to see Bothwell, contracting the almost fatal fever, but Hermitage—"Sinister Castle," it has been called—is better known by its record of some of the foulest deeds on the Border, especially under Lord Soulis.

Under the lee of the hills the road winds through a treeless region past Thorliethorpe, the home of Dandie Dinmont, to the summit of the pass at Note o' th' Gate and Bonchester, where we turn up the road at Carter Bar, the most impressive entrance into Scotland. There is a magnificent view here. Ruberslaw and Dunion rise in the foreground, backed by the three fairy peaks of the Eildons. If the day be clear Soutra will be seen away to the north, with the patch of smoke on the horizon which marks "Auld Reekie," and a silver streak behind it which may be the Forth or just a glint in the clouds. A beautiful road, with the woods in which Sir James Douglas said he "would rather hear the lark sing than the mouse squeak," clinging to the warm, rosy cliffs, leads to Jedburgh, destroyed six times between 1400 and 1600, but still surviving. Its mediæval abbey stands bravely by the roadside, and the house in which Queen Mary lay is now a museum with many relics of that unhappy lady.

Past Bonjedward, the seat of the Marquess of Lothian, we go on to Marlfield, where Thomson and Ramsay wrote *The Gentle Shepherd*, and Morebattle, once a meeting-point for the reavers, and then to Yetholm, the home of the gipsies. Their "palace" still stands in Gipsy Row, but the "royal" family died out in



"BOLD, BRAVE AND BEAUTIFUL": THE BORDER TOWN OF BERWICK WITH ITS OLD BRIDGE

1902. The gipsies are not Egyptians, but low-class Hindus, who were expelled from India about 1399. One of them saved the life of the laird of Yetholm at Namur, in 1695, and in return he gave them a settlement on his estate for ever.

Then over to Maxwellheugh and eastward across the Border into England, and to the mound which is all that remains of the castle at Wark. Here the Order of the Garter was created, but not in the pretty way told in the schoolbooks. Edward III had cast lustful eyes on the young Countess of Salisbury, whose aged husband was at that time languishing in a French prison as hostage for the king. He endeavoured to compromise the lady by producing her garter, which he had obtained from a servant, and replied to the cold looks of his hostess by the famous remark, "Honi soit qui mal y pense." The schoolbook story was told by the courtiers to save the royal reputation.

At pleasant little Cornhill, Flodden lies just to the south, with its monument "To the Brave of Both Nations" expressing the truest sentiment on that sad day in 1513. From Cornhill there are delightful woods to Twizell Bridge, across which came the English army to Flodden, and then we switch off to a by-road

for Norham, whose castle still stands as a typical, grim old Border stronghold.

The battled towers, the donjon keep,
The loop-hole grates, where captives weep,
The flanking walls that round it sweep

are all there in the stately majesty which has survived for hundreds of years, after having withstood every siege till gunpowder was invented. A gentler memory is that here John Knox wooed and won his first wife, Margery Bowes.

Then through Tweedmouth, where John Mackay Wilson, the author and editor of the *Tales of the Borders*, our finest collection of local tales, sleeps in the churchyard, into Berwick, bold, brave, and beautiful still, in spite of its modern bridges and by-pass. Neither English nor Scottish, but in a land of its own, the Border town, with its red-tiled roofs, is a picturesque memory of olden days. In 1287 its customs dues were a fourth of all those of England, but only nine years later Edward I came along and massacred 7,000 of its people. Now it is a shopping centre and healthy, homely place at which to spend a holiday.

Here we turn back westward through Swinton and a region which was once so desolate that 20 cattle were given to the monks of Coldingham to cultivate it, then through a more fertile land to Ednam, the birthplace of James Thomson, who gave us *Rue, Britannia!* So into Kelso, the most French-looking town in Britain—indeed, the market square might have been lifted bodily from Normandy. Prince Charlie came here, but got no support and learnt the meaning of a "Kelso convoy"—to accompany the guest to the door and no farther. The abbey, built in 1128, was reduced to ruins in 1545; it was once so wealthy that its revenue was greater than that of all the Scottish bishops put together.

We cross the Tweed by the bridge built by Rennie in 1803, the first level bridge in the kingdom, and soon come across a few stones on the left—all that remain of the once proud royal city of Roxburgh. Floors Castle, the stately home of the Duke of Roxburghe, stands across the river on the right. Thick woods and the calmly rolling Tweed make a beautiful picture till we turn off for secluded Dryburgh Abbey. Founded about 1150, it was ruined by the English in 1545, but its rose window is still one of the most exquisite things in stone. Here, side by side, lie two of the great men of the Border, Sir Walter Scott and Earl Haig, in a scene of perfect peace. Beyond stands Bemersyde, the home of the Haigs, and a little farther a tablet on a wall tells us that here Scott took his last view of his beloved Tweed.

Now comes the greatest of all Border shrines, Melrose Abbey, with the immortal east window, with its "slender shafts of shapely stone," although the south window is even finer,



ABBOTSFORD, SIR WALTER SCOTT'S HOME BESIDE THE TWEED
Scott bought this building in 1814 and completed it in 1824

Here Bruce's heart was buried, and close by are the tombs of Michael Scott, the wizard, Alexander II and Joanna, his queen, the Douglas who fell at Otterburn, and other Border notables, but the charm of the ruins is their delicate grey-green glory. Abbotsford is but a few miles farther, the "Clarty Hole" which Scott bought in 1814 and completed in 1824. The study is little changed from his day. Round the entrance hall are the armorial bearings of the families with which he was associated; there are relics from Flora MacDonald's purse to Burns's toddy-tumbler, all blended with a marvellous array of Scottish weapons. But what is most affecting is the sweet portrait of Charlotte Carpenter, Scott's wife and fond companion for 21 years.

Sir Walter Scott stands dearer to Scotland than Shakespeare does to England, for he saved the soul of his native land. A man was fined at Kelso for "walking on the Sabbath," although he proved that he was going to mend the broken limb of a child, at a time when children of six years of age were being sent to work in the mills. Scotland has fallen into materialistic mire; Scott lifted it again to the high land of romance.

Selkirk is a picturesque little town clinging to the side of a hill, which sent 80 of its "soutars" (shoemakers) to Flodden whence only one returned, inspiring *The Flowers of the Forest*, the saddest song in our tongue. But its greatest fame to-day is Burns's *Selkirk Grace*, given wherever Scotsmen foregather:

Some ha'e meat an' canna eat
An' some would eat that want it;
But we ha'e meat an' we can eat,
Sae let the Lord be thankit.

In a fairy-like scene (it is said to have been the last haunt of the Scottish fairies), the Ettrick and the Yarrow meet on the way to Oakwood Tower, the home of that stout Jacobite, Sir Walter Scott's grandfather, who vowed that he would never shave again till a Stuart was on the throne, and kept his vow. At its predecessor lived Michael Scott, the great wizard of the thirteenth century: like most of these mediaeval "wizards" he was a learned scientist who lived before his time.

The whole region from here to Tushielaw is thick with memories of the old Borderers. Tushielaw Tower was one of the reavers' strongholds.



SCOTT'S BELOVED TWEED AT OLD MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE

The ivy-clad tower of Thirlstane was the place where Nicol Burne, a wandering minstrel, was given shelter by the Scotts and inspired *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*. Ettrick stands at the head of the lovely vale which is famed for

Green hills and waters blue,
Grey plaids and tarry woo'.

In the churchyard lie the Ettrick Shepherd, James Hogg and Tibbie Shield, the famous hostess of so many celebrities. Scott gathered many of the ballads for his *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border* from Hogg's mother here.

Sixteen miles of glorious hill and valley pictures follow to the De'il's Fingle, below which a fair was held for handfasting, when that was popular. It lasted till the middle of the seventeenth century: by its custom a man and a maid might live together for not more than 12 months and marry or not, as they wished, at the end. Any child had to be maintained by the partner who did not wish to go on with

the marriage. It was common throughout Britain (Shakespeare and Ann Hathaway were handfasted), until it was stopped under the Commonwealth, as being repugnant to Puritan doctrine.

Near Bentpath is a monument by the roadside to Thomas Telford, the great road engineer, who was born here, and then we run down into Langholm, a lovely little Border town and a great favourite with anglers. Strangers should be careful at the Common Riding in July, for anyone interfering with it is liable to have his or her "lugs nailed to the Tron wi' a twalpenney nail and to pray there seven times for the King." Then we turn northward again for the long climb by the main road to Mossypaul, where the hotel succeeded a house of great convenience to Scottish debtors. As it was built on the border of two counties, the debtor, when the process-server called, had only to step to another room to be safe.

So past Branksome, the home of the "Nine



THE GREATEST OF ALL BORDER SHRINES:
MELROSE ABBEY



DRYBURGH ABBEY, WHICH WAS FOUNDED ABOUT 1150
Beneath the arches are the tombs of Scott and Haig



A "VALE OF SHADOWED SORROW"—THE YARROW



REMAINS OF THE FORBIDDING FORTRESS OF HERMITAGE CASTLE



and twenty knights of fame, Kinsmen to the Bold Buccleuch," and into Hawick.

Teribus, ye Terioden,
Sons of heroes slain at Floddon,
Aye defend your rights and common,

is the classic song of the "Hawick callants," commemorated by a monument in the High Street.

To-day we know Hawick for its wool and underwear, but once a year its men and women foregather to celebrate the brave days of old, when "Teribus" rang over the hills, a warning to every foe. Over to Selkirk again, and then we turn west for the loveliest bit of all the Border, the unrivalled vale of Yarrow. We enter it at Philiphaugh, the home of the Turnbulls for 300 years from 1315, where, by the riverside, Montrose suffered his crushing defeat by Leslie in 1645.

A road to the left leads to Bowhill, the girlhood home of the Duchess of Gloucester. How many landlords can equal the record of the Duke of Buccleuch who, at the end of the last century, gave a dinner to 1,000 of his tenants the families of 300 of whom had been in possession of their farms since the ducal house was built! The Border lairds still live on their estates and take a warm interest in their people: it is one of the reasons for their popularity in a land where radicalism is rife.

Soon afterwards we see on the left the roofless ruin of Newark Castle, where the Duchess of Buccleuch listened to *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*. Just beyond it a plate in the wall by the road tells us that the little cottage behind it was the birthplace, in 1771, of Mungo Park, the greatest of all African explorers. Broadmeadows, now an hotel, was coveted by Scott before he bought Abbotsford. After the thick woods of Black Andre, in which I once completely lost myself, the vale opens out and the true beauty of Yarrow begins. Yarrow Church is one of the most beautiful little village churches in the kingdom; west of it Arthur was said to have fought one of his great battles. The peculiar charm of Yarrow, a vale of shadowed sorrow, now becomes apparent. Wordsworth described it as "pastoral melancholy."

In a few more miles the square ruin of Dryhope Tower remains as the home of Mary Scott, "the flower of Yarrow," and mother of many of the Border families. "Ride, Wat, ride, hough's i' the pot," she would say to her husband, Wat o' Harden, and off he would go over the Border to return with a store of English cattle.

Now "lone St. Mary's silent lake" comes into view. It suggests "the smile of a beautiful woman who has known much sorrow," with the church on the hillside where "the shepherds of Yarrow lie sleeping." For nearly three miles the road runs by it to the monument to James Hogg, with his dog Hector, and the inscription, "He taught the wandering winds to sing." Opposite is the famous hotel of Tibbie Shiel's, which has sheltered Blackie, Chambers, Carlyle, De Quincey, Hogg, Christopher North and many lesser celebrities, including at least two Prime Ministers. Then past the even lonelier Loch o' the Loves, up over Birkhill and past the Grey Mare's Tail, a waterfall 200 ft. high which, even when it is only a trickle, is still a thing of beauty. Beyond it lies Craigieburn, the home of Jean Lorimer, "the lassie wi' the lint-white locks," who inspired 30 of Burns's poems. In less than a mile is the cottage where Burns wrote *Willie brew'd a peck o' maut* on seeing the new moon through a window.

So deliciously down into Moffat, most delectable of Scottish holiday resorts and on to Beattock, where the main road from Glasgow is joined. It is a fine farewell run through Lockerbie to Ecclefechan, where stands the cottage in which Thomas Carlyle, the philosopher "who thought in a passion," was born, and who lies now in the churchyard. The house is now under the National Trust and has a fine collection of memories of the stern Scotsman. Twenty miles more and we are back into Carlisle, after a round which will have satisfied the most eager searcher for romance.

"LONE ST. MARY'S SILENT LAKE,"
SELKIRKSHIRE

Photographs by Will F. Taylor

A NOTE ON BURNHAM BEECHES

THEY'RE stripped for a fight, like. That's what I always think about trees in the winter." This reported remark of an enthusiastic Cockney, inspired by the trees of Buckinghamshire, is called to mind by Burnham Beeches. The recent gift of Dorneywood to the National Trust by Sir Courtauld Thomson as a Ministerial residence on the edge of the Beeches further protects this "finest remnant of ancient forest that can be seen in all England," 600 acres in extent.

Beeches are not normally long-lived trees; two to three centuries is their natural span. But the process of pollarding, followed at intervals by repeated cuttings of the new growth, greatly prolongs the life of beeches, and some of the veterans at Burnham are thought to be 1,000 years old. Most of the more ancient trees are mere hollow shells, and it seems wonderful that such skeletons should support the lusty 200-year-old "limbs" that spring from some crowns.

The origin of the pollarding has been variously explained. There are fantastic stories that Cromwell cut off the upper parts of the trees and mounted the boles that they might seem to be soldiers; that the Duchess of Monmouth caused them to be cut when her husband was beheaded; that the beechwood was required for gun and musket stocks. The true explanation is probably that the wood was taken for fuel, and that lopping ceased when coal became plentiful and cheap—about 200 years ago. (Oddly enough, though North Country coal came to this area, it was from this small section of South Country forest that Queen Victoria used to have charcoal sent specially to Balmoral.)

When Burnham Beeches became separated from the great woodlands of Windsor Forest the present writer cannot say, but John Evelyn's mention in his diary of Huntercombe as "a pretty seate in the forest" suggests that this (Burnham) forest still extended, in the year 1669, to the south of what is now the Bath Road. It is also interesting that Burnham Beeches should have found an articulate admirer to record their charms so long ago as

1737. In that year the poet Gray, staying at his uncle's house, Kant's Hall (later Burnham Grove), wrote to Walpole:

I have at a distance of half a mile, through a green lane, a forest (the vulgar call it a common) all my own: at least as good as so, for I spy no human thing in it but myself. It is a little chaos of mountains and precipices, mountains it is true that do not ascend above the clouds, nor are the declivities quite so amazing as Dover Cliffs; but just such hills as people who love their necks as well as I do may venture to climb, and crags which give the eye as much pleasure as if they were more

dangerous. Both vale and hill are covered with most venerable beeches and other very reverend vegetables, that like most other ancient people are always dreaming out their old stories to the wind:

And as they bow their hoary tops, relate

In murmuring sounds the dark decrees of fate,
While visions, as poetic eyes avow,
Cling to each leaf and swarm on every bough.

Three different trees, two surviving and the other lost within the last 25 years, have been identified as "yonder nodding beech That wreathes its old fantastic roots so high." For the archaeologist there is, at the north-western corner of Burnham Beeches, the ancient dyke known as Hardicanute's Moat, with an early British camp; and in the south there is a reputed Roman camp, adjoining Mendelssohn's slope—where Mendelssohn came often and is said to have derived inspiration for some of his music from the wind in the trees. Within the 600 acres of woodlands known as Burnham Beeches there are fenced areas of private land, but the principal 374 acres, with the finest trees, belong to the Corporation of London, which paid about £6,000 for them in 1880, when Lord Beaconsfield wrote to Mr. F. G. Heath, the historian of the Beeches:

I am not surprised that the ancients worshipped trees. Lakes and mountains, however glorious for a time, in time weary—sylvan scenery never palls.

Though there survive in England many trees famous for their great age, very few if any stretches of forest consisting chiefly of ancient trees remain (demands for timber have been too urgent at different times), so Burnham Beeches, with those old trees whose timber was not in great request for the shipyards, may well be ranked not only among the finest but also among the most ancient remnants of living forest in Britain. To some lovers of the countryside this relic would seem to have deserved a more honourable fate than to become a playground for London children weary of the sweets, ices, swings and roundabouts normally provided on the southern boundary. But it is partly because of these things that Burnham Beeches are specially lovable when, "stripped for a fight, like," they draw the fewest admirers.

J. D. U. W.



"ALWAYS DREAMING OUT THEIR OLD STORIES TO THE WIND"



MOST OF THE MORE ANCIENT TREES ARE MERE HOLLOW SHELLS



AMONG THE FINEST REMNANTS OF LIVING FOREST IN BRITAIN



SEROTINE BATS ON AN IVY-COVERED TREE TRUNK

The function of the tragus, or inner ear, is incompletely understood by zoologists

THE SEROTINE BAT AND ITS HABITS

By MICHAEL BLACKMORE

With photographs by MICHAEL BLACKMORE and ERIC J. HOSKING

IF, in southern England, a large and rather broad-winged bat is seen flying in the neighbourhood of trees, at a height of not more than about 40 ft., the species will in all probability be the serotine bat (*Eptesicus serotinus*), Schreber. It is one of our three largest bats and was first observed in France by the celebrated naturalist Daubenton, who described it in 1760 for Buffon's *Histoire Naturelle* under the designation of *la sérotine*. The name is derived from the Latin *serus*, i.e. "late"—for Daubenton thought that the bat emerged from its hiding-place late at night. In actual fact the serotine makes its appearance at dusk, but Daubenton's misnomer has survived despite the challenges of the purists.

The serotine possesses a wing-span of about 15 ins. and its only British rivals in size are the noctule and greater horseshoe. The fur is long and dark brown above, with rich chestnut tips; but on the underside it is much lighter in colour, sometimes almost a smoky yellow. The head and body together are roughly 3 ins. in length, a measurement which also applies to the noctule. Consequently the two species may be confused at first sight.

A useful distinction, however, is to be found in the wing membrane. This arises from



THE PROFILE PRESENTS A
FOX-LIKE SHAPE

the base of the toes in the serotine, whereas the noctule's membrane is joined to the ankle. There is also a further distinction in the tail. The serotine's last two caudal vertebrae are not covered by the interfemoral membrane (as in the noctule) but extend beyond it; and this feature alone is an infallible indication of the bat's identity.

Representatives of the serotine family are very widely distributed and are found in both the northern and southern hemispheres; but in the British Isles the species is confined (so far as is known) to the southern counties of England. It occurs in Essex, Kent (where it is abundant), Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight; and farther west in Cornwall, Devon and Dorset. (I am indebted to Mr. W. R. G. Bond, of Wareham, for the Dorset occurrences which have been confirmed by the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.)

The (apparently) restricted range in this country of a bat which occurs throughout the greater part of the world "must be regarded," wrote Barrett-Hamilton, "as one of the puzzles of British mammalogy, difficult or impossible to account for, unless on the supposition that the species is either newly-arrived or decreasing its range." I believe that an alternative



BULBOUS CHEEKS GIVE THE FRONT OF THE FACE A
BROAD APPEARANCE



A SNARL SHOWS THE POWERFUL CANINE
AND MOLAR TEETH

explanation is that the serotine may have been overlooked in localities where it probably exists. It is quite likely that those who are unfamiliar with its habits and appearance on the wing have consistently mistaken it for the noctule.

Both the noctule and the serotine range high in the air for insect prey, but the latter species also hunts low over fields, and often descends within a few feet of the ground—a habit which the noctule usually scorns, for it prefers to fly at altitudes over 20 ft. A more reliable aid to recognition, however, is to be found in a comparison of the flight. The serotine's movements are distinctly slow and laboured in contrast to the noctule's falcon-like dash and speed. The latter's narrow and pointed wings also contrast strongly with those of the serotine which are noticeably broader; the noctule is altogether more streamlined.

Over a period of several years I have had excellent opportunities of studying the serotine's feeding habits and I find that the species, as a whole, tends to change its hunting-ground from month to month. To give one interesting example: in a certain Devon locality, where an isolated colony exists, the bats emerge from hibernation during the first week of May, when they may be seen flying regularly at dusk over a large garden at a height of some twenty or thirty feet. By day they sleep under the roof of a near-by house, and during these early spring flights they do not venture far beyond its immediate surroundings. But towards the end of May the serotines set off each evening, either singly or in pairs, for an elm-fringed meadow about a quarter of a mile away, where they feed almost exclusively on cockchafers.

In June they change their hunting-ground once more in favour of another meadow nearer home. They now fly low, at a height of four or



A SEROTINE BAT AT REST

This specimen was caught with a net in the Isle of Wight

five feet above the ground and cause great havoc among the ghost-swift moths which swarm above the dock plants in this particular spot. Towards midsummer, when the small and hairy lesser cockchafter makes its appearance each evening at sunset, the serotines range over a wide area and seek this delectable prey above a bracken-covered headland overlooking the sea—a distance of more than a mile from their roosting place. But in September they hunt nearer home once more and spend most of their time quartering an orchard planted with pear trees. Here I have watched them night after night, hovering around the branches and feeding on the numerous moths which are attracted by the sweet juices of the over-ripe fruit.

Each year, from May until October (when hibernation begins) the colony I have referred to adheres rigidly to the same routine, and, although my observations in other localities are less detailed, I believe that these seasonal changes from one hunting-ground to another

are a common and widespread habit among the species generally.

By day, serotine bats may be found asleep in holes in masonry, or under the roofs of old houses and cottages. Tree-dwelling colonies have also been reported to me, though I have never found one myself. I believe that trees are seldom occupied by these bats, and even then only during the summer months. The colonies are not large, as a rule; about 20 or 30 bats appears to be the limit, which is small compared to the huge assemblages, numbering hundreds, of such species as the noctule, pipistrellé, long-eared and others.

I have twice had the good fortune to catch a serotine on the wing in a butterfly net. To acquire the correct technique one must exercise much patience. Constant practice is also necessary before perfection can be achieved; and even then success usually depends more on luck than on skill. One has to hold a net in one hand and at the same time throw up a small object, preferably a white pebble, with the other hand, just as the bat passes overhead. The creature will invariably dive headlong after the falling pebble, evidently suspecting it to be a beetle, and at the psychological moment when the bat is within striking distance one sweeps the net through the air and hopes for the best! The first time I caught a serotine by this method I killed the animal outright as a result of misjudging my stroke, but on a subsequent occasion I netted a bat without mishap. As I put my hand into the net to take the specimen out, it caught hold of my finger and inflicted a most painful bite with its sharp canine teeth. Incidentally the serotine's canine teeth are admirably fashioned for piercing the hard armour-plated bodies of cockchafers and dor-beetles, which are then ground down by the strong molars and reduced to the consistency of pulp, before being swallowed.

THE FIRE-FLOWER MYSTERY

By T. C. BRIDGES

SO botanists are hoping that the London rocket may appear again in the bombed areas of London. It is on record that this plant appeared in quantities after the Great Fire of 1666. The problem is how it is to appear. Not, surely, from seeds which have lain dormant for nearly three centuries.

The question of seed vitality has always been a hotly debated problem. Stories about mummy wheat or mummy peas have been pretty thoroughly exploded by botanists. But there are cases of seed vitality which are perfectly genuine. Some 20 years ago M. Paul Becquerel, lecturing before the Paris Academy, spoke of his experiments with 550 varieties of seeds that had been preserved over long periods in the Science Academy Museum, and that he had planted. The ages of these seeds varied between 25 and 125 years, and of them all only 23 germinated. But three species over 45 years old were among those that grew. They were all seeds with thick skins.

In 1780 some seeds of a water plant, the nelumbium, were stored in a jar in the Soane Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Just a hundred years later these were taken out and planted. They grew. This seed is also thick-skinned. A dried specimen of an Egyptian lily preserved in the South Kensington Museum contained seeds which nearly equalled the record of the nelumbium. They were germinated after 95 years.

I lived in Florida for some years and noticed that when a tract of pine-woods was cleared, if the soil was not worked, pines did not grow again but were replaced by a species of oak. More peculiar was the fact that a purple violet appeared, a plant never seen in the pine-woods.

I have a record that some land near Abbeville, in France, which had been under water

for at least two centuries, was no sooner drained than a great crop of young alls sprang up. Since there was none of this species in the neighbourhood, it would seem that the seeds must have remained in the waterlogged soil over all this great stretch of time.

Here is another puzzle for the botanist. In 1929 a correspondent who signed himself



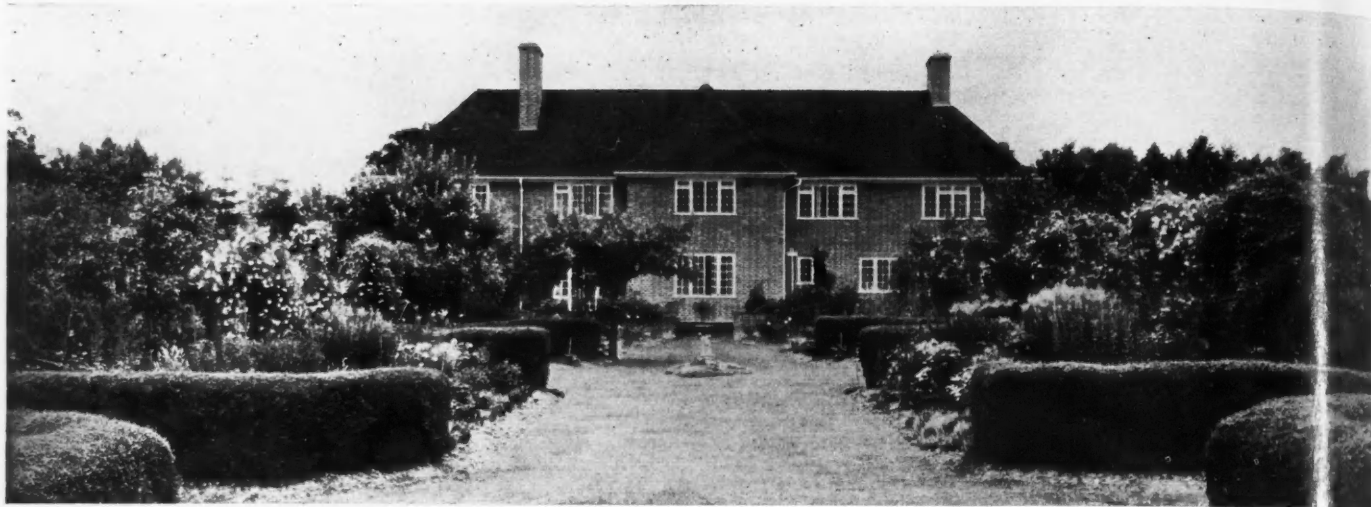
LONDON ROCKET

Will it reappear in bombed London?

C. W., wrote to a London paper, saying that some years earlier he had received a grant of land in the centre of Tasmania. This land was covered with a dense growth of eucalyptus and myrtle. He cut down and burned 200 acres of this dense forest and sowed grass seed in the ashes. Within a couple of months of the burning the whole 200 acres were covered with millions of seedlings of the wattle tree. They grew so thickly that they actually killed the grass. "Yet," adds C. W., "there was not a single wattle tree in the forest nor, so far as I know, was there one within 20 miles." This particular wattle is the Tasmanian mimosa. Germination of wattle seeds invariably follows a fire in the thick forest country of Tasmania.

To come nearer home. In 1910 the Rev. Tertius Poole, vicar of Culmstock in Devon, turned a croquet lawn into a rosary. The turf of the lawn had not been disturbed for at least a century. The rector had proof of this from his oldest parishioner, aged 95, who said that his father used to mow this particular lawn. Five hundred roses were planted and in the following spring the newly-tilled soil between them was covered with splendid pansies. No seed had been sown nor were there any pansies near by. Here it seems that the only possible solution is that the seed had remained in the soil all these years and still retained vitality.

Some years before the war considerable excavations were made at St. Albans on the site of the old Roman city of Verulamium. In the summer of 1933 each excavated section was filled with a thick crop of scarlet poppies which bloomed in the newly-disturbed earth. They grew only on the filled-in spots, turning each into a patch of brilliant colour. Botanists, no doubt, would scout the idea that these seeds had remained dormant for 15 centuries; but what is the explanation?



1.—THE GARDEN FRONT, HARPSDEN RISE, HENLEY-ON-THAMES

IN THE ENGLISH TRADITION

Three lesser country houses suggesting that contemporary requirements can be more economically met within a traditional than a modern framework

THE basic argument for the more modern style of house design is that it enables greater freedom and convenience of plan. Other advantages that may accrue are a bracing sense of novelty, and an "extrovert" way of life typified by out-size windows. Against these must be set, as yet almost inevitably, some extra initial cost due to using unfamiliar construction or units, and higher heating costs.

Traditional methods are connected with

certain limitations which, so far from being regarded as a drawback, have hitherto formed the basis for some of architecture's virtues, such as symmetry, a set of ratios that make for agreeable proportions, solid comfort, and warmth. Tradition, moreover, because its origins are old, is not a thing of the past, any more than is language; nor is it finite or static. Tradition is experience handed down to us, to be used and developed.

These three houses have been selected to

see to what extent traditional design can meet particular planning requirements within a low cost limit, and can compensate for lack of novelty by inherent virtues—"politeness," good proportions, equable temperature, and low upkeep cost. The architect, Mr. C. Birdwood Willcocks, of Reading, may be said to have specialised in this kind of building and to represent that sterling type of country designer who was responsible for so much admirable work in the eighteenth century.

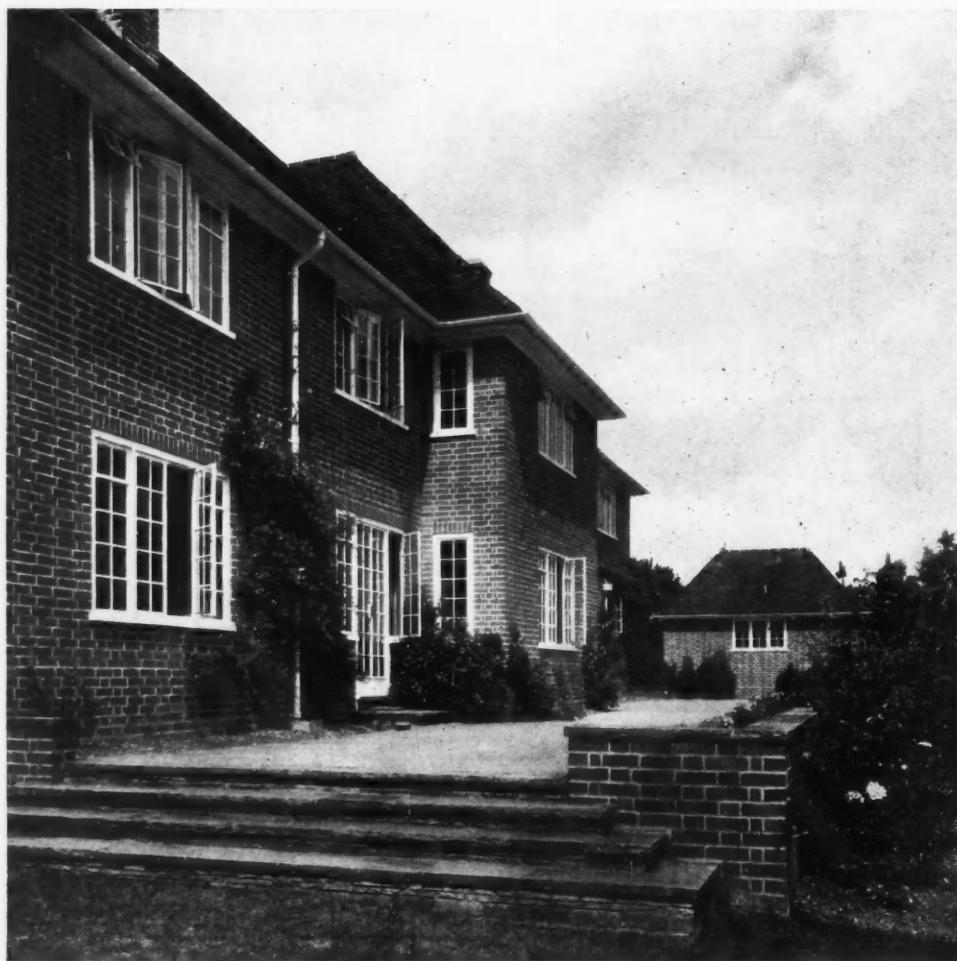
HARPSDEN RISE, HENLEY (Figs. 1-6)

A medium-sized house—by war-time standards quite a large one—with two spare bed-rooms besides those of the owner and his wife and two maids. The site falls from the road on the west towards the east where there are good views over the Thames Valley. A large living-room has windows looking east and west, at the south end of the long narrow plan indicated by the site. Features of the plan are a spacious entry and staircase (Fig. 4) with inner porch, flanked by cloaks and wine-cupboard; and compact service quarters, with a back staircase, grouped in the north half of the plan. The fuel store adjoins the back door, and the automatic central heating and hot-water boiler has a room with its own fuel chute and opening off the back passage. Service of food is direct from the kitchen, via a service hatch. All bedrooms have running water, the owner's suite plentiful cupboards and a private bathroom. Cupboards are fitted in most rooms, and under sinks and draining-boards in kitchen and pantry.

Outside, the level sweep and wide over-hang of the brown tiled roof give dignity. This quality might have been furthered by the use of sash windows; but the steel casements, made locally and set in wood frames, are appropriate to the horizontal proportions of this house, besides being, on the whole, more convenient than sashes, if less distinguished.

The internal woodwork is pine, with flush-pattern doors. Walls of the principal rooms are finished with wood-plastered plaster, except for the dining-room, which is surfaced with oak sheets with applied mouldings giving the pleasing effect of panelling. A big cupboard on the staircase is for the display of a collection of old glass.

In 1938 the cost of the house, exclusive of terrace, garden work, garage,



2.—ON THE TERRACE, HARPSDEN RISE



HARPSDEN RISE. 3.—THE DINING-ROOM; WALLS LINED WITH OAK SHEETS. 4.—THE HALL FROM BESIDE THE FRONT DOOR

and professional fees, was about 1s. 5d. per foot cube. Builder, Mr. S. K. Robins, Henley.

THE ORCHARD, CROWTHORNE (Figs. 7-11)

An old orchard gives maturity to the garden of The Orchard—a few of the trees had to be cut to clear the site. It is not half the size of the preceding one, and the client asked for it to be economical both in first cost and maintenance, but that it should include a drawing-room high enough to take a fine old leather screen (Fig. 10). Four bedrooms were required, one suitable for use as a studio, and good access from house to garden.

The cost actually worked out in 1938 at about £1,250, that is 1s. per foot cube exclusive. The drawing-room is 22 ft. 8½ ins. by 14 ft. 3 ins. and is a well-proportioned, quite distinguished room. The staircase arrangement is a smaller scale repetition of that in the Henley house, but here it is so handled as to yield an attractive symmetrical first-floor landing (Fig. 11), the eight doors opening on it, four on either side of the staircase, corresponding to each other.

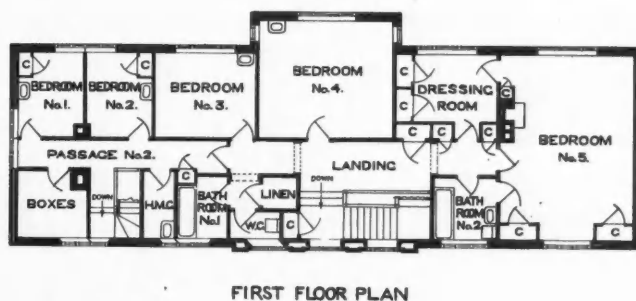
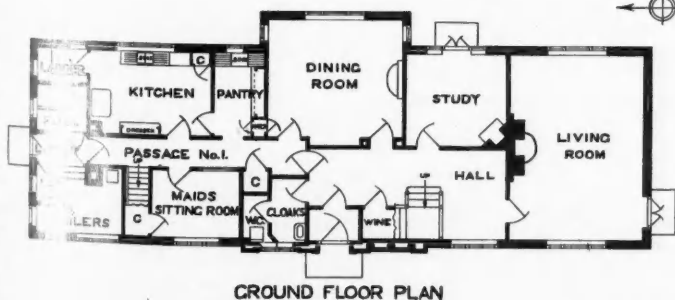
The kitchen has a three-purpose grate with boiler, but connections are left for an independent boiler in the scullery, if required. Service to the

dining-room is by a hatch from the scullery.

This capacious little plan fits easily into a traditional exterior of no small charm (Fig. 7). The rustic Fletton bricks are cream-washed above a dark red plinth, the roof is of stained and sand-faced concrete tiles. Standard steel casements in wood frames are painted white. The



HARPSDEN RISE. 5.—FIRST-FLOOR PASSAGE FROM THE SOUTH BEDROOM. (Right) 6.—INNER SIDE OF KITCHEN; LINOLEUM CEMENTED TO CONCRETE FLOOR. (Below) GROUND FLOOR AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS



SCALE OF FEET



(Left) 7.—THE ORCHARD, CROWTHORNE: CREAM-WASHED BRICK

(Right) 8.—THE STAIRCASE DOUBLES BACK ABOVE THE ENTRY

(Below) 9.—THE ORCHARD, CROWTHORNE: A PLAN COMPACT YET ROOMY



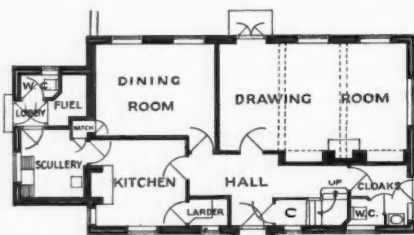
green front door is set in a classical frame, painted white against the cream walls. Builder, Mr. F. J. Milam, of Finchampstead.

FOREST OAK, WOKINGHAM (Figs. 12-18)

Forest Oak, Wokingham, the most interesting of this trio, for its compact plan, is on a site developed for four houses with a common entry drive. The approach is from the north-east, and, to give privacy to the garden running south-westward, the front entrance to the house has to be at one end. The house was required to be economical, capable of being run without help if need be, yet to be a "lady's home"—one, moreover, who is fond of her garden. By careful design, the work cost $\text{ls. } 4\frac{1}{2}\text{d.}$ per foot cube in 1936, exclusive of garden work, garage, and fees. The builders were Messrs. Froud and Barrett, of Wokingham.

The plan resulting from these factors not only provides a large drawing-room that, when thrown together with the dining-room, gives a clear run of 36 ft., and four bedrooms, but also an exceptionally well-planned kitchen, and economically stacked plumbing.

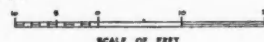
Outside, the building is well textured, designed to suit its wooded setting, with local machine-made sand-faced dark red bricks of varying colours, old tiled roof, and wood casements with leaded lights and green shutters. The single chimney-stack gives straight flues and is a little off centre at the back. The origin of the large south corner window framed in oak was that at first it was intended to have a



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



loggia here. Subsequently it was decided to include the space in the room but to retain the feeling of a loggia by this means.

The entrance has the stairs, with lavatory beneath them, on its right. In front of the store-room door in the hall is probably the smallest cellar on record: a trapdoor in the floor gives access to a space fitted with racks for six dozen bottles besides those stood upright (Fig. 16).

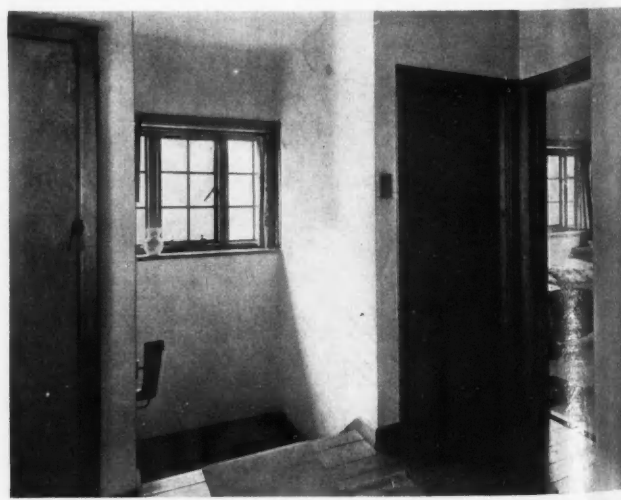
The kitchen is of the narrow type popular in modern flats. It has also been designed to provide consecutively an entrance vestibule from the back door; a storage compartment with larder on one side and broom and china cupboards on the other; working space, with sink and range opposite each other; and, at the far end, a sitting space beside a south-west window, where meals can be taken (Fig. 15).

At this end the client also required to get from inside at the fuel stores for both coal and boiler fuel. An ingenious device was worked out in accordance with her ideas. The bins are filled from outside and are of sufficient height for their bases to be flush with the kitchen floor, where small sliding traps allow fuel to be drawn direct as required (Fig. 17). The bottom of each bin consists of an iron grating which allows the dust and slack in the fuel to fall into a space below, from which it is periodically cleared from outside (Fig. 18).

The placing of bath, basins, etc., restricts soil-pipes to the back of the house and much reduces the run of supply pipes. But in houses of this kind, with secondary circulations for radiators, and boilers to match, heat conservation cannot be so important a consideration as



10.—THE DRAWING-ROOM WAS DESIGNED TO TAKE THE FINE OLD LEATHER SCREEN



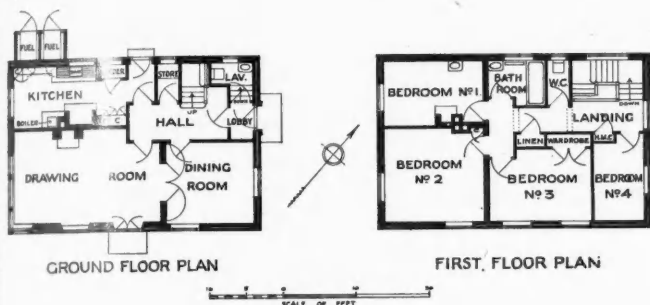
11.—EIGHT DOORS OPEN SYMMETRICALLY ON THE UPPER LANDING



12.—FOREST OAK, WOKINGHAM: IN A WOODLAND GARDEN



13.—FROM DINING-ROOM TO DRAWING-ROOM, WITH GARDEN SEEN BEYOND. FOREST OAK



it should be in cottages. However, effective measures have been taken here to conserve heat. A vertical hot-water cylinder, 6 ft. high and of 18-in. diameter, occupies a corner of No. 1 bedroom; insulated with layers of corrugated paper, it saves heat to the extent that the boiler need be lit only every other day.

In all three of these houses the secondary circulations, on account of the position of the linen cupboards, etc., in relation to the different fittings, are partly in the roofs, which in all three cases are accessible by loft-ladders and provide storage space.

In fact the roof space plays so important a part in each of these houses, quite apart from the æsthetic value of the roof itself, that its elimination, unless necessitated by lack of materials, would be definitely disadvantageous. It will, I think, be agreed that the requirements and limitations involved could not have been met any better by "revolutionary" as contrasted with the traditional means employed, if indeed so well and agreeably. CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.



14, 15.—THE KITCHEN IS A FEATURE OF FOREST OAK'S INGENUOUS PLAN: FIG. 15 (FROM FRONT TO BACK)—SITTING SPACE, WORKING SPACE, STORAGE SPACE, AND VESTIBULE



16.—FOREST OAK. "CELLAR" TRAP-DOOR IN THE HALL



17.—FUEL IS DRAWN IN THE KITCHEN FROM—



18.—FUEL-BINS OUTSIDE, WITH SPACE BENEATH FOR DUST



LIBRARY TABLE, MAHOGANY, 1805. At Stourhead

GEORGIAN CABINET-MAKERS—XI

THE YOUNGER CHIPPENDALE

By RALPH EDWARDS AND MARGARET JOURDAIN

THOMAS CHIPPENDALE (the younger), cabinet-maker and artist, was born in 1749, the eldest of Thomas Chippendale's 11 children; and after his father's death in 1779 he carried on the business, trading as Chippendale and Haig, until in 1796 Haig withdrew from the partnership. Haig, in his will drawn up in 1796, left £1,000 to "his very old friend and late partner, Thomas Chippendale." Haig's bequests were

to be paid out "of monies secured by me on several bonds of Thomas Chippendale, my successor in business." In a later codicil (August 16, 1802) Haig directed his executors to take such measures for the recovery of the money immediately after his death as they might see fit, and the legacy to Chippendale to become null and void unless Chippendale settled within a twelvemonth.

The younger Chippendale was made bankrupt in 1804, when all his property was taken over by the trustees. The stock in St. Martin's Lane was sold by auction on the premises, and among the goods sold were "the beautiful mahogany cabinet work of the first class, including many articles of great taste and of the finest workmanship: commodes, chiffoniers, chests of drawers; sofa, card, writing and several sets of dining and breakfast tables, of large and small dimensions, pillars and claws; gentlemen's and ladies' dressing do.; cheval glasses, sideboards and pedestals." The sale of the furniture lasted two days, and three more were occupied in the disposal of the timber. As Mr. Whitley remarks in *Artists and their Friends in England*:

"The collapse of the business must have been for a time complete, as the stocks

of upholstery fabrics and brass ornaments were also sold, and with them all the personal furniture and other effects of the bankrupt."

Thomas Chippendale was a member of the Society of Arts and exhibited five pictures at the Royal Academy between 1784 and 1801. In 1801 he showed at the Royal Academy a picture, *Inside of a Prison, with the Effect of Lamplight*. George Smith, writing in the *Cabinet Makers' and Upholsters' Guide* a few years after Chippendale's death, speaks of him as "known only amongst a few" and as possessing "a very great degree of taste, with great ability as a draughtsman and designer." He visited Paris early in the nineteenth century, and filled a small sketchbook (formerly in the Bernal collection) with drawings of French furniture, described as *Sketches by Tho. Chippendale at various times*.

In spite of the firm's financial difficulties, it enjoyed a considerable reputation during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Stourhead was furnished for Sir Richard Colt Hoare by them between 1795 and 1820, and during that period several thousand pounds were paid out for furniture and also for paper-hanging and upholstery.

Accounts dated 1796-97 show that Chippendale was employed by Lord Harewood both at Harewood House, Cavendish Square, which was bought by the first Earl of Harewood in 1795, and at Harewood House in Yorkshire. The four carved and gilt side tables below the pier glasses in the gallery, formerly attributed to the elder Chippendale, are now seen to have been the work of his son in 1797. When an inventory was drawn up two years earlier, "four large pier glasses" were in position, but there were only "two pier tables with burnished gold frames and marble tops." They might be mistaken for productions of the classic revival under Robert Adam and mark the transition between the earlier classical manner and the Regency style. A large mahogany sideboard, made in 1796, is described in his bill as "a very large Mahogany Press of exceeding fine wood, the middle part fitted up as a cloth Press, the shelves lined and Baize aprons and the front edges made of cedar, one of the ends fitted

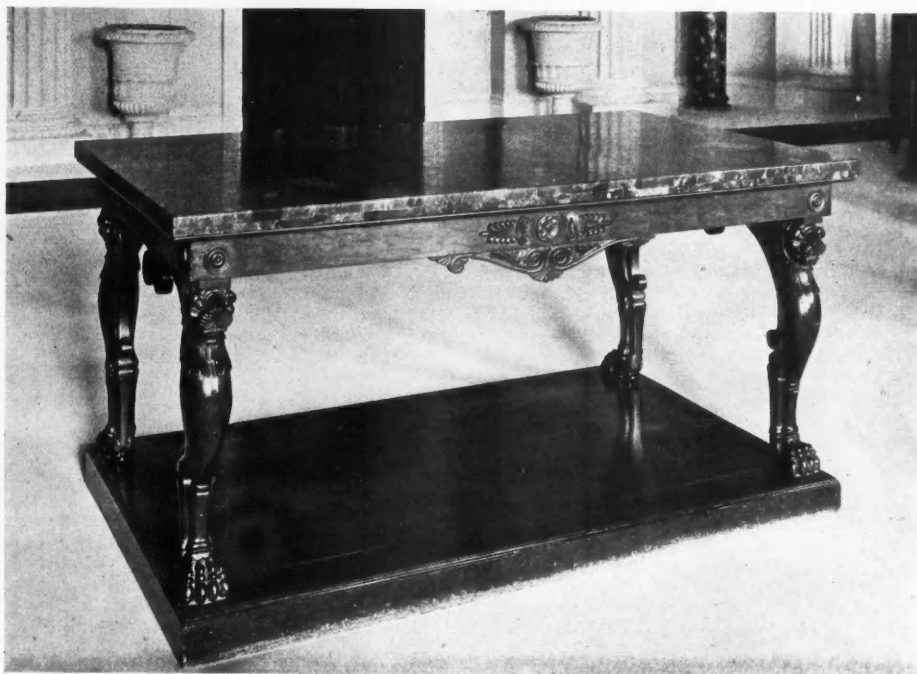


MAHOGANY CUPBOARD, 1796. At Harewood House

up with Pegs and the other with 2 shelves. The middle of the bottom with two rows of drawers each, the two ends with a shelf each, and panelled doors before the whole; a gloss in the frieze and carved mouldings with Bramah's patent lock to the whole, £64." The carved detail would be fully consistent with a date at least 20 years earlier. A similar conservatism may be observed in the library table made in the same year, which cost £124 10s.—more than the very elaborate library table supplied by Chippendale to Stourhead. It is entered as "A mahogany library table of exceeding fine wood, the middle drawer and the Top part plain and the 4 end drawers fitted up with dovetailed the end part with drawers and panelled Doors on one side, the other side with Pigeon Holes and a shelf and 'pannell'd' doors. The top covered with Black Leather, the whole ornamented with Rich Brass gilt mouldings."

Like Benjamin Goodison and other makers of an earlier date, Chippendale hired out furniture from stock, and there are charges in the "town account" for "the use of" painted "rout chairs" and mahogany card-tables.

There is a considerable quantity of admirably made Regency furniture by the younger Chippendale at Harewood. The accounts contain a large number of charges for repairs, upholstery, and miscellaneous items. Among these is an entry for "altering the door between the library and your Lordship's sitting room,



MARBLE-TOPPED TABLE ON BRONZED SUPPORTS. Harewood House



MAHOGANY WRITING CHAIR, 1802
Stourhead



LIBRARY TABLE, MAHOGANY WITH GILT BRASS MOUNTS, 1796
Harewood House

and putting new sham books to do," (September 15, 1796) for the London house. Doubtless the elaborate imitation of books and other objects in a door at Harewood represents a similar and contemporary order. There are entries of small repairs and details such as "Repairing a beech kitchen chair and putting a new foot to do," "Twenty-four ivory labels with engrav'd Italic figures and fixing on your Lordships Bookcase shelves," as well as important items such as (1797) "Four tall frames for the Piers of the gallery very richly carved and highly finished with burnished gold."

The high standard of quality which distinguished the productions of the elder Chippendale's firm was worthily maintained by his son into a later age, despite financial embarrassments, and among the furniture supplied by him to Harewood and Stourhead are some of the most notable examples of the Regency style.

Right) ONE OF FOUR GILT SIDE TABLES BELOW PIER GLASSES IN THE GALLERY AT HAREWOOD HOUSE
Rosewood top inlaid with various woods, 1797



GOLFING TRANSPORT

By BERNARD DARWIN

IT is interesting to know how the war affects the life of other people in its golfing aspects as in far more serious ones. So I was glad to receive lately from a kind correspondent a cutting from *The New York Sun* of March 1. Here is a photograph of a number of middle-aged gentlemen, one of them in uniform and all well wrapped up, sitting in a brake of more or less venerable appearance: it is drawn by two white horses, having something of the proud and dignified look of the "liberty horses" of the circus. These are the members of the Oakland Golf Club, now deprived of petrol and resuming their ancient manner of getting to their course. The brake was made in 1905 and was obtained from an estate in Connecticut, while the horses came all the way from Iowa. "Dressed in a brass-buttoned coachman's coat and derby," says my cutting, "brandishing an old-fashioned whip, Jack Dowling, who said all his life had been spent with horses, drove his first load of Oakland members to the club from the Long Island Bayside Station yesterday in an antiquated but well-preserved Brewster Brake. The distance of one and three-tenths miles was covered in fourteen minutes flat."

I did not play at Oakland when I was in the United States with the Walker Cup Team of 1922. Most of the rest of us spent a day there, but I had some engagement in New York and could not go. I have always been sorry and those who went enjoyed themselves very much and said that the club had a particularly engaging and friendly atmosphere of its own. How they got there I cannot now remember; presumably it was by car, but the golfers of to-day seem comparatively fortunate in having less than a mile and a half to travel from the station. Cars are sadly spoiling things and many of us used to travel a good deal farther than that and behind horses much less impressive than these noble steeds from Iowa in order to get to our golf, and, not having known better days, did not think ourselves very hardly used.

My mind has gone ranging back into the past over the various methods of transport to the course before the era of cars. There was, first of all, "Shanks's mare." Those who know Aberdovey (I apologise for mentioning it yet again) may admire the heroism of its pioneers when I tell them that in prehistoric ages we tramped all the way to the railway crossing, hard by the present Cader tee, and then on again till a point beyond the fifteenth green of to-day. Then at long last we started to play to what is now the fifth hole. The trudge home again for lunch seems in retrospect to have been rather exhausting and yet we would play our two rounds a day.

There were not even bicycles to help us and, though our legs may have ached the more, we may have played the better, for to my mind a bicycle is a most treacherous ally. To be sure, it gets one over the ground, but after a certain not very long distance it produces some odd and disconcerting effect on the wrists, whereby the player plunges the club head deep into the ground or scalps the extreme top of the ball and generally does not know whether he is on his head or his heels. Such at least used to be my doleful experience, after bicycling from near Machynlleth to Aberdovey or from Cambridge to Royston. The distance in each case was not great, 11 or 12 miles or so, nor did one feel a penny the worse for it until one tried to hit the ball; then how varied and desperate were the effects! It has, of course, often been told how when A. J. T. Allan won the Amateur Championship at Muirfield in 1897, he daily came down by train from Edinburgh and then bicycled from Drem Station to the links. I am not sure how far Drem is from Gullane, but it is a perceptible number of miles. Perhaps it was just within a safe radius or perhaps Allan, a singularly calm and imperturbable person, did not suffer from my disease in that respect. Incidentally my American cutting tells how the famous Walter Travis used regularly to bicycle

from his home at Flushing to Oakland, but then again I do not know the distance.

At Cambridge I used often to bicycle down to the course at Coldham Common, but that distance was short enough to be harmless. If, however, one felt opulent and reckless and had a partner of like mind one took a hansom, and I have almost as tender memories of jingling down the Newmarket Road and through the purlieus of Barnwell as of a hansom in the dip in Piccadilly, a Piccadilly of cheerful twinkling lights and not of stygian darkness. One truly remarkable instance of enthusiasm blended with patience returns from those Cambridge times. It was on some day when there were few if any trains—it may have been Christmas Day—and several of us jogged slowly all the way to Royston and back again in some closed and hearse-like vehicle. Nor was this purely the result of youthful effervescence; I was young enough indeed, but the rest of the party consisted of middle-aged fellows of colleges. "Pray how did you manage to do it," may ask the pampered golfer of but yesterday, and I am bound to say that I stand amazed at the recollection. No doubt it was worth it, just as it was a hundred times worth it to travel by the slowest of all slow trains to Mildenhall and then walk back half a mile along the railway line and then climb a fence and then jump over a wet ditch to the fourth green. The walk back after tea in the dark of a winter's evening had a spice of excitement, for the train would come along behind us in a stealthy manner and one must leap for life off the track.

That pleasant old word "brake" must bring back sentimental memories to all who recall Woking *console Planco*. After starting early from Waterloo (how slippery was the granite pavement on Waterloo Bridge to nailed shoes!) and stopping at Surbiton, Walton, Weybridge, Byfleet and heaven knows where besides, we alighted at Woking Station and made an undignified competitive rush down the platform to get a place in the brake. If one missed the brake, one took an ancient fly, which went perceptibly slower, and by the time the course was reached, after a final walk over wet heather, all the brakesmen had their

balls placed in a serried line on the first tee. There is undoubtedly one thing to be said for the motor-car that it does not dump all the golfers on the course at the same moment; but there was also something to be said for the brake. That laborious journey in three or four stages was very friendly and companionable and led to the making of games against the following Sunday. The fact that one would hesitate to endure it now does not prove that it was not agreeable then. The poet's well-known remarks about "sorrow's crown of sorrow" had no application.

I do not know what is the technical difference if any—perhaps the dictionary could tell me—between a cab and a fly. A cab seems to me to signify primarily a closed vehicle, a four-wheeler with straw at the bottom. A fly is essentially a country vehicle such as may still sometimes be found at rustic stations and it is open; perhaps an ancient victoria, which in its best days has been a carriage. However that may be, it is flies which memory connects with those old journeys to golf courses, journeys along roads sometimes white with summer dust. It was in a fly some forty or more years ago that three others and I drove from Edinburgh to Barnton on a Sunday, with our clubs securely hidden under horse rugs, lest the sight of them should give offence.

I had almost forgotten one means of transport, that by water. To-day the Dublin golfer goes by car all the way to the lovely links of Portmarnock, but once upon a time the final stage was made, if I am right, in a sailing boat. It was not a very long one, and yet I seem to remember one return journey in strong wind and a snowstorm, when I was privately glad that it was no longer. There was, too, a very brief journey by ferry to Littlehampton, a fitting prelude to a lobster lunch of scrumptious quality. Yet another pleasant but very dim memory is that of getting to Bembridge by boat and of John Low addressing the boatman in a cheerful manner with, "Now you licensed brigand!" A year or two ago one could still get some petrol by filling up tremendous forms alleging, among other things, that there were no alternative means of transport. Well, I have enjoyed thinking over the alternative means by which we were once upon a time transported to our game and must ask forgiveness for much garrulity inspired by the picture of those Oakland golfers.

THE GUELDER ROSES

FOR FLOWER, FOLIAGE, FRUIT AND LEAF COLOUR



A. T. Johnson

ONE OF THE MOST CHARMING
OF WINTER FLOWERING SHRUBS.
VIBURNUM FRAGRANS

IF we are familiar enough with a few species, notably *Viburnum Tinus*, with nearly 400 years of garden life to its credit, and that cottage garden favourite, the guelder rose (*V. Opulus sterile*), to say nothing of its wild native type and its woodland companion, *V. Lantana*—both of which grace our autumns with crimson leaf and ruby berry—the family as a whole seems to have been rather cold-shouldered by garden folk in general.

While, however, it is true that many species may have offered little in the way of blossom to appeal to gardeners of the past, times have changed, and with the coming of a keener interest in shrubs of attractive foliage and habit, autumnal leaf colour and ornamental fruit, viburnums are more widely grown to-day than ever they have been. Not that there is much scope for further expansion. On the contrary the great majority of the newer kinds are still uncommon, and even many of the older ones are not being accorded the recognition they deserve. In estimating their garden value I take into consideration their very adaptable nature as regards soil, the extreme hardiness common to most, the ease by which they are propagated by cuttings and their general suitability for those informal gardens wherein shrubs may be enjoyed under a minimum of upkeep. Nor can one overlook the fact that with quite a moderate collection of viburnums we can expect one



THE JAPANESE GUELDER ROSE, *VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM Plicatum*, AMONG THE ELITE OF ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SHRUBS

other of them to be in season at all times of year.

Considering first those most notable as flowering shrubs, *V. Carlesii* may be placed with little hesitation at the top of the list, for its lowly and shapely growth enables it to be grown in the smallest gardens. It suits both the formal and informal and its bountiful clusters of rosy-white waxy blossoms, which are so deliciously scented, do not usually arrive until spring frosts are over. Grafted plants grow away more quickly than those on their own roots, but I prefer the latter, especially when grouping, for then one need not be ever on the look-out for stock suckers. *V. bichiense*, a fairly new and near ally of *Carlesii*, grows to about 5 ft., making a more open, loosely-mannered shrub, and its fragrant corymbs of rosy-white are less fully flowered.

To *V. Carlesii* *V. × Burwoodii* owes its existence—and its chief merit—the other parent being the modest *V. utile*, which, however, does give the hybrid its evergreen foliage. This shrub I esteem highly, for its ample clusters of bluish-white blossoms are luxuriantly yielded, flowering commencing in November with us to continue during mild intervals until spring, when the entire bush of about 5 ft. is laden with its fragrant burden, which has a fine backing in the dark glossy green foliage. The sister shrub, Park Farm hybrid, I also like, but here it always confines its blooming to spring, making amends for autumn flowers by colouring its older leaves a brilliant orange-red. Both are shrubs of quality and, placed three or four together in a group, present a feature of uncommon beauty.

V. fragrans should now be well enough known, its sturdy reliability and sweetly-scented pale pink, or white, flowers clustering the naked twigs from November to May wherever good shrubs are grown. Indeed, so admirable and satisfactory is *V. fragrans* in almost any of its forms, and so resistant its blossoms to frost, that few can question Mr. Bean where he describes it as "certainly the best mid-winter blossoming shrub introduced since the advent of *Hamamelis mollis*." The impatient may find *V. fragrans* a little slow to come to its best, and fault has been found with its suckering propensities. But with regard to this latter the remedy is obvious and simple—an annual thinning of the old wood or the weaker suckers, or both.

A Himalayan cousin of *fragrans*, *V. grandiflorum*, blooming from January onwards, is a shrub of undoubted merit with larger flowers of a brighter pink, but it will, I think, be a long time usurping the place so firmly held by the Chinese species—if it ever does. We have not found its flowers so frost-hardy as those of *fragrans*, or so fragrant, and the habit of growth is still ill-balanced and awkward. Even so, its vivid rose pendulous trumpets in the clear light of the lengthening days are enough to claim for it a place among the worthiest of shrubs.

But the hybrid between it and *fragrans* raised at Bodnant and called *V. × bodnantense* has proved a better garden plant. "Favouring" both parents it has a better habit than *grandiflorum* and more flowers to the truss, and these are equally good in colour and not so pendulous. A bold group of this noteworthy introduction seen in full flower last February at Bodnant convinced me that its parents will have to burnish up their buttons if they are not to be eclipsed by it.

V. foetens, also of this group, is again a mid-winter producer of delicately-scented flowers much like those of *grandiflorum*, but looser in the cluster and pure white with an occasional rosy flush. This is only in its infancy here, but it has won a reputation for a hardiness equal to that of its relatives for a bushier and more symmetrical growth, and good judges pronounce it to be distinct enough to hold its place among its rivals.

The shrub connoisseur will probably think little of either *Laurustinus* or the guelder rose, but surely few can pass by without admiration on a winter day any good variety of the former, its scented corymbs cheerfully defying the worst possible of weathers, and both this and its old garden companion mentioned must possess some sterling qualities to have survived, as they have done, the test of centuries.

The guelder rose's typical wild form I refer to later, but there is another of the "snowball" description which calls for brief notice and that is the shrub called *V. macrocephalum*. This shrub, when seen at its best, is undoubtedly a fine thing, the globe-like heads of blossom being fully 6 ins. across, but it is touchy about our winters and needs a warm wall even in genial places.

A much more reliable plant than Fortune's "white hydrangea" is *V. tomentosum* var. *plicatum*. This is hardy, as good a doer as the guelder rose and very attractive in June when laden with its spherical ivory-white inflorescences. The leaves, moreover, colour well in some gardens before they fall and it provides a *grandiflorum* variety with still larger heads for those who yearn for the monstrous. The only complaint I have against other forms of *V. tomentosum* is that they give no autumn colour. But var. *Mariesii* is so strikingly beautiful with its horizontal branches rising, tier upon tier, to 6 ft. or so, and crowded in late spring with large and erect snow-white sterile flowers wreathing umbels of ivory, that it is hard to find fault with it—especially as a lawn shrub.

V. Henryi is a handsome well-balanced evergreen of 10 ft. The oblong leaves are a rich green and the small white flowers, borne in panicles—a rare diversion in this family—are sweetly scented and followed by bright red berries which ripen to black. A well-berried

specimen of *Henryi* in September is singularly fine, but the species appears to be dioecious, or self-sterile, a characteristic common to many viburnums.

Making a wide low bush, *V. Davidii* with its large and leathery deep green leaves is a useful shrub where a strong feature is desirable, but I do not think either its flowers or fruit, which, though blue, are rather small, are sufficiently attractive to earn it a place in the average garden, especially as one has to grow plants of both sexes to make berrying possible. From what I have seen of it, the very similar, but taller, *V. cinnamomifolium* is inferior to *Davidii* in garden uses.

Yet one more evergreen must be included and that is *V. rhytidophyllum*. Some abhor this 10 ft. pyramid, its 9-in. leaves of sullen green, raspy and melancholy in their droop, surmounted by broad heads of indifferent flowers followed by an imposing array of brilliant red to black fruits. But while a single individual may be hard to place and sombre enough to earn Farrer's epithet, "the pew-opener," a good group stationed where wind will not mar the foliage can be decidedly ornamental at any season, but particularly when in berry.

Given the space, such as open woodland, and an appetite for autumn colour, our native *V. Opulus* will prove its high value in ruby-red and yellow (var. *xanthocarpum*) fruits and crimson leaf. But I find it needs lime, and where this is absent its near relative *V. Sargentii* may do better. In any case the latter is a grand autumn shrub with unusually large red berries and brilliant claret to crimson leaves. In both fruit and leaf *V. Lantana* will distinguish itself in woodland and wild garden, while *V. Lentago* challenges both these natives with the splendour of its autumn dress. Though not too free in berrying, this American's creamy-white cymes are effective and sweetly scented.

V. betulifolium is a species which can be exceedingly ornamental where its 8-ft. leaning



R. M. Adam

A GOOD SPECIES FOR FOLIAGE EFFECT, *VIBURNUM DAVIDII*

branches are generously clustered with glistening red berries, but it must, I think, be grouped to be fruitful and even then is not a success in our acid soil. Better all-round shrubs among these autumnal viburnums—and I am not overlooking *setigerum*, *hupehense*, *Veitchii* and *Wrightii*—are *V. dilatatum* and *V. lobophyllum*. The latter is magnificent with its arching sprays of wine-red leaves drooping with the weight of their vivid red fruits, while *dilatatum*, striking in foliage and massive white cymes, follows these latter with a luxuriance of scarlet drupes which often persist until winter is here.

However, in making comparisons between these viburnums it has to be admitted that estimation of their merits must always be decided largely by personal experience, soil and climate having a considerable influence upon their behaviour. Though generally trustworthy, it is a matter of trial with many of the newer deciduous species, Asiatics in particular, but when they do respond they are so charming and so appropriately take their place in the shrub garden of to-day that a patient "try-out" is more than justified. SILVER WILLOW.

CORRESPONDENCE

COTTAGES FOR FARM WORKERS

SIR,—I have read the correspondence in your paper on the subject of rural cottages with much interest. The general opinion, which I share, appears to be that the designs recently published are, to say the least, disappointing. Lord Ilchester, in your issue of April 23, suggests that county panels should be created. These exist already and are waiting to be made use of and, further, the Scott Committee in its recent Report recommend that "the services of the statutory panel of architects and planners should be available for all planning and construction in villages as well as in the open countryside" (Scott Report, page 74). This decision was arrived at after searching enquiry and, as I have said, a panel organisation is in existence. It is difficult to understand why it is not being made full use of in connection with the design of the 3,000 cottages which are

Committee of Advisory Panels, Breinton, near Hereford.

PITCHED ROOFS

SIR,—I view with anxiety the designs for cottages with flat, or almost flat roofs.

One of the beauties of the English village is the steep roofs of thatch or tile. And not only are they beautiful, but they give most valuable space for storage. They also keep the house warm in winter and cool in summer. The flat roof has nothing to be said for it. For the sake of the beauty of the English village that is so quickly disappearing, I hope you will make your influence felt in favour of the provision of roofs of a steep pitch.—CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, 35, Kingsbury Street, Marlborough, Wiltshire.

[Wherever possible a pitched roof is undoubtedly desirable. This is recognised by the Government's designs for agricultural cottages recommending its use. The angle depends on local tradition and the covering selected or available. In the immediate future, however, the shortage of

I seldom failed to watch from my window so amusing a ceremony. I was never fortunate enough to witness the homecoming. In the morning when I awoke the hole was always open. It was perhaps as well for the happiness of the little family that my dog was a borzoi, who, though she once proved she could pursue and kill a hare, was entirely uninterested in hunting by scent. "Seeing's believing" seemed to be her motto. Even when hunting with our spaniels she was completely mystified by their awful goings on at burrow and ditch.

I have a little mongoose (of most individual personality). I got her more than five years ago. I wonder if this is a record for mongoose?—J. B. Midcalder, Midlothian.

WATER-MILLS

SIR,—I was delighted with the cover of the April 16 number, showing Rossett Mill. In current discussion about the revitalising of village life water-mills have not yet received due

the sandy soil encourages the reproduction of cinnabars at Muirfield I do not know, but formerly there were always some to be seen there. On the other hand I have known ragwort in many other places and seen no cinnabars at all.—PATRICK C. SMYTHE, 38, Heriot Row, Edinburgh, 3.

WILLOW-WARBLERS' VISIT TO LONDON

SIR,—Can you, or any of your readers, inform me whether visits by willow-warblers to Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, are an annual occurrence? I saw some there on April 12.

I have heard that these birds, with other members of the warbler family, will occasionally visit the large London parks when migrating, but it seems to me incredible that they should stop at such a tiny patch of green as Lincoln's Inn Fields, even though they remained only a week.—J. EASON, 49, Sandersfield Road, Banstead, Surrey.

BEARS' HO!

SIR,—The code for a "proper mother" in the charming story, *Bears' Ho!* in your issue of April 16, recalls an occasion when I failed to be a "proper aunt" to a very small boy who is now, I trust, receiving our copy of COUNTRY LIFE regularly.

I was puzzled by the evident, though polite, embarrassment with which my offer to walk part of the way to school with him was met, until the school buildings came into sight. Then enlightenment came at the agonized cry: "Please don't kiss me now!"—L. B. ELLIS, 41, The Lawns, Blackheath, S.E.3.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE CATTLE

From Count Ostrowski.

SIR,—I was extremely interested to read Miss Frances Pitt's article and the correspondence regarding Gloucestershire cattle.

Being a breeder myself I devoted a large part of my activities in Poland to the bettering and developing of an almost identical breed of cattle which existed in my country as a local variety. Before the war I owned 60 such cows, with stabilised characteristics and pedigrees. They were known as *białogzbiety*, which means whitebacks, or as *Korczew* cattle, from the name of my estate.

The characteristics of my cows are practically the same as those of Lord Bathurst's. In our variety, however, the white line passing up the middle of the back is supposed to follow on uninterruptedly over the head and down to the belly. This divides the dark surfaces symmetrically covering both sides of the animal, whereas the Gloucestershire cows seem to have wholly dark heads, which means that the white line is interrupted. I do not consider this difference as essential, as quite often I had cows exactly the same as those shown in Miss Pitt's photographs.

Other characteristics show even greater similarity. For instance, my cows were also a dual purpose breed, with a preference as milkers—and very good milkers they were. Also, the fat was not so high as is the case with the English breed, but it came to 5 per cent. easily. The milk was reputed to be especially good for cheese. But what strikes me even more is the immunity of the Polish and English breeds from tuberculosis. These advantages induced the Polish authorities to select three counties in East Central Poland where the keeping of this breed was especially encouraged and bulls were kept at communal stations.

I have come across cattle with the same characteristics in many other countries—Portugal, Spain, Austria, almost all Central European countries—and even in Anatolia and Scandinavia. It is obviously difficult to



AN EXAMPLE OF SIMPLE AND PROPORTIONATE DESIGN—COTTAGES ERECTED IN HEREFORD IN 1640

See letter "Cottages for Farm Workers"

to be built in "the open countryside."

I am well aware that it is necessary at this time to exercise the greatest economy. In my view that is one of the reasons why the most skilful architects should be employed, so that good proportion might be achieved—which is by no means common.

I enclose a photograph of some cottages in the city of Hereford which were erected in 1640. They are an example of simple and proportionate design carried out with materials to be found near the site—local stone base and mellow brick above. Originally the roof was covered with stone tiles, also a local product. These cottages are good-looking for the simple reason that they are the result of long experience, the best of all teachers. Very few of the new cottages can compare with the old so far as exteriors are concerned and, seeing that it is easy to plan good interiors equipped with up-to-date appliances, I cannot see why, for the sake of a few pounds, anything obviously less pleasing should be substituted for the so-called "traditional" architecture.

I am convinced of the wisdom of insisting on the use of local materials wherever possible. Such a course would save cost, especially in the all-important matter of transport.—G. H. JACK, Secretary to the Central

timber for framework, rafters, etc., is likely to necessitate resort to flat roofs in some cases, unless an economical substitute for timber is produced.—ED.]

EARLY SEASON

SIR,—This year many annual events in Nature have been noted far earlier than usual. That which has struck me as most out of season was the sight of a humming bird hawk moth extracting from flowers on the afternoon of April 20.—J. H. OWEN, Tanat House, Llanyblodwel, near Oswestry.

DOE RABBIT'S STOP

SIR,—I was greatly interested in Miss Frances Pitt's description in your issue of April 16 of a doe rabbit's stop and her remark: "the mouth being filled up and the whole smoothed over."

A year or two ago a rabbit made a stop under my lawn. The mouth was in the grass verge only 25 ft. from, and directly opposite, the front door. Mamma spent the day with the babies, and the entrance remained open, but each evening at the coming of dusk she emerged and, without show of timidity or caution, gravely and deliberately filled up the mouth. Then turning her back on the assembled mound and using her front legs as a pivot and working from side to side, she pressed all firm and smooth by repeatedly sitting down.

recognition. The letter on page 713 describing how the ancient Henllan Mill, Denbighshire, has been got going again shows what enterprise could do to revive a most important rural craft. I should be sorry, however, to see the mill-stones dislodged from their setting and placed for ornament beside mill doors, like venerable curiosities, which they are far from being. Most country millers and the farmers they serve agree that stone-ground flour and oatmeal, and feed for animals, are superior in quality to that which is machine milled.—PEGGY GOODMAN, Angharad, Corwen, Merionethshire.

AN ENEMY OF RAGWORT

SIR,—I have read with great interest Mr. H. C. Long's article on ragwort (*Senecio Jacobaea*) in your issue of April 16, particularly his reference to the cinnabar moth, to which ragwort serves as a host.

A few years ago, possibly owing to some vagary of the season, there was an astonishing hatch of the cinnabar caterpillar on the Muirfield golf course, Gullane, East Lothian, where there was always a certain amount of ragwort. I remember noting it in my mind as an example of the waste of Nature and forgot about it for two years until I happened to be playing golf at the same time of year. After a careful search of the course I failed to find one single plant. Whether



A STRANGE ADOPTION
See letter "Lamb and Goat"

explain this is merely brought about by some ancient dispersal from one original form. The explanation is, I feel, somewhat different.

Primitive cattle were always unmarked. By domestication they have developed into, and have acquired asymmetrical markings known so well in Dutch cattle. It is probable that a transitory stage has occurred everywhere in the form of two dark patches symmetrically disposed on both sides with a white division on back and belly, which later on has degenerated into the asymmetrical marking characterising high domestication. Confirmation of this may be found in the fact that symmetrical colouring frequently occurred some hundreds of years ago with cattle in

of a goat suckling a lamb, which is I believe a rare if not unique occurrence. It was taken on an estate near Shrewsbury: the lamb's mother was unable to feed it and two others efficiently. Both parties to this strange adoption seemed quite happy.

—REGINALD S. LORD, *Shrewsbury*.

LAMB AND GOAT

SIR,—I trust that you can use this photograph of a goat suckling a lamb, which is I believe a rare if not unique occurrence. It was taken on an estate near Shrewsbury: the lamb's mother was unable to feed it and two others efficiently. Both parties to this strange adoption seemed quite happy.

—REGINALD S. LORD, *Shrewsbury*.

DEODORISING A NESTING-HOLE

SIR,—Rather remarkable behaviour on the part of a pair of starlings during the past three nesting seasons has excited my curiosity. These birds have regularly nested in an old elm in my garden and during early March of each year I have watched them remove the sodden and decayed material left in the nesting-hole from the previous year, littering the fetid wads all over the garden. Having cleared the hole the pair of birds would straightway ravage the mint bed, tearing off entire stems of the herb and mixing them with similar quantities of young chrysanthemum shoots, both of which they rammed into the bottom of the nesting-hole. These strongly aromatic shoots were then left in the hole to wilt for some nine or ten days, after which time nesting operations were resumed in earnest.

Green shoots of various other kinds in the garden were unmoisted, a fact which, I think, provides the strongest evidence over three successive seasons of the birds' determination to commence their nesting with a perfectly clean hole.—G. J. SCHOLEY, 38, *Dysart Avenue, Kingston, Surrey*.

[It is generally believed that the majority of birds have little or no power of smell. The wild goose is sometimes cited as having "a nose" and being able so to detect the presence of anyone stalking it, but even this is open to question. Yet if in fact our correspondent's starlings were deodorising their hole it would indicate a sense of smell.—ED.]

CUMNOR AND WYTHAM

SIR,—In view of the recent gift of the Wytham estate to the University of Oxford by its owner, Colonel Fennell, the enclosed photograph of the east window of the church may interest some of your readers. When the vandalistic third Earl of Abingdon,

the destroyer of Rycote, demolished Cumnor Place in 1810 he utilised some of the materials in re-building Wytham Church, which he had also pulled down. This 14th-century window lighted the solar at Cumnor, the room reputed to have been occupied by the unfortunate Amy Robsart at the time of her mysterious and tragic death in 1560. It is very unusual to find portions of secular buildings utilised in the construction of a church, though the reverse is by no means uncommon.

The principal entrance of Cumnor Place now serves as the means of approach to the kitchen garden at Wytham, and of this also I send a photograph. It is at least two centuries older than the date now inserted above it (1575).

Incidentally, to add to the confusion some of the materials of the mediæval church of Wytham are incorporated in the outbuildings of Wytham "Abbey," which was sadly mis-handled by the vandal earl, so that its architectural history is not easily elucidated.—E. T. LONG, *Clietheroe, Lancashire*.

IN A YEW

SIR,—In the churchyard at Much Marcle are some ancient yews: the most remarkable of them is actually fitted out with seating inside the 30 ft. hollow. What a delightful shelter for the eight people who can be accommodated in this wonderful tree, which is thought to be over 700 years old.—J. D. R., *Darlington*.

A MASSACRE OF WHALES

SIR,—A friend who has been in northern waters writes me a graphic description of whale-catching scenes which he has witnessed.

Remarking that the whole place rocks with excitement as soon as a boat hoists a signal flag, he goes on: "Out in the fiord the captain directs the driving of the whales into shallow water, shouting and splashing and throwing white stones into the water to direct the leaders. Children, soldiers, men in blue jerseys and sea-boots and red hats hurry down carrying all the implements for the slaughter and wearing knives at their waists. The quayside is crowded and as the whales enter the harbour, with the shepherding craft behind and the black sleek bodies curving in and out in a scurry of white foam, a cheer goes up from the full-throated mob.

"The men in the boats stand up with their lances poised to kill, and when the whales are still a hundred yards away, men leap in from the quayside, fully clothed, and swim out, knives between their teeth. The whales come on, raising spouts of foam, swimming straight in and surging through the shallowing water. They strike the ground, tails rear up as they strike the rocks, and water seethes and roars, churned up by their frantic efforts. The lances and knives are now being used, thrusting, slashing, piercing, as the stricken whales go past. The water is gushed with crimson, pools of blood well up from hidden bodies and trail and spread over the

surface; whales can be heard squealing in agony beneath the surface.

"More men wade out and an incredible confusion of men and beasts in the bloody turmoil results. The lances sink in, biting into the blubber and flesh and within a few minutes the harbour is a scene of horrible carnage, and the strong smell of blood pervades the air. On the quay the men hack at the heads of the whales within reach, wading out waist deep, and often going out alongside the dying whales to fasten a hook



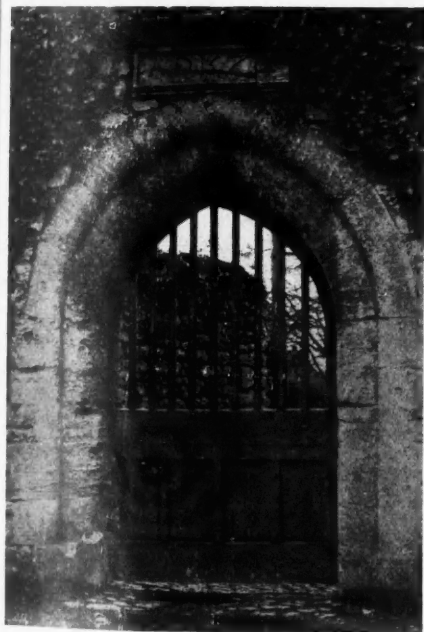
AN ARBOUR FOR EIGHT

See letter "In a Yew"

with a rope attached into the blubber of the head. The rope is passed back and eager hands seize it and to the accompaniment of a great deal of shouting the whale is heaved out on to the quay.

"As soon as the whale is free of the water, a man takes a knife and cuts a gaping wound in the back of the head, severing the spinal column. The convulsive lurch of the whale as the blade sinks in is the last movement it makes. Now and again men actually swim out and climb astride the whale in the water to administer this *coup de grâce*.

"On the quay the hauling continues and often, while it is being dragged, somebody would cut the body open and tear out the steaming liver and kidneys. The quayside runs with blood, the harbour is just one sea of blood, and rows of bodies are lined up. Not one escapes once the stupid whales are headed for shore; they are unable to leave the smell of



ENTRANCE TO KITCHEN GARDEN AT WYTHAM

See letter "Cumnor and Wytham"

the Low Countries and occasionally happens even now.

Unhappily in my escape from Poland I did not think of taking photographs of my cattle. Therefore, I must wait until the war is over to send you some. But I am afraid the cows exist only as photographs, as I have been told that they were stolen by the invaders.—OSTROWSKI, *St. James' Club, Piccadilly*.

THE WILD BOY OF BERKHAMSTED

SIR,—1724 Queen Caroline found, in Hamstead, Peter the Wild Boy and brought him to Berkhamsted and



EAST WINDOW OF WYTHAM CHURCH FORMERLY AT CUMNOR

See letter "Cumnor and Wytham"

their own blood. The whole catch, about 150 whales, takes about two hours and then the sharing out begins.

"Horrible, disgusting, but exciting. Queer how one's instincts conflict!" — MURIEL MILLER, *Morescambe, Lancashire*.

[The pilot-whale, ca'ing-whale or blackfish, really one of the dolphins, scientifically known as *Globiocephala melana*, is a mammal of from 24 ft. to 28 ft. in length, haunting the waters of the north in schools sometimes numbering hundreds. Its gregarious character, and tendency to follow the leaders of the herd, has long been a danger to it. It was formerly slain in great numbers in the Orkneys and Shetlands, but we are glad to say such massacres are now a thing of the past so far as the British Isles are concerned. However, we understand that great slaughters, of the type described by our correspondent, still take place in the Faroes. According to *Whales and Modern Whaling*, by J. T. Jenkins, there are records to show that in 300 years 117,456 pilot whales were killed in the waters of the Faroes. The pilot-whale, though comparatively rare out of the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions, sometimes comes south, and a school of 50 were stranded at Penzance in 1911.—ED.]

REVIVAL OF THE WARMING-PAN

SIR,—War conditions have produced many changes in our mode of life and have resulted in the disappearance of various comforts and necessities to which we have become accustomed. One of these is the indiarubber hot water bottle, and its scarcity has brought back into use again the old-fashioned copper or brass warming-pan. A friend of mine who possesses several, both with pierced and unpierced lids, has taken the latter down from off the walls and brought them into daily use. This is how she uses them.

Small ember tongs are used for picking out the red embers from a glowing fire, but there must not be a flame. These are put into the warming-pan and the lid is closed. If the pan is slightly shaken it heats more quickly; after which it can be passed up and down the bed or couch. The warming-pan should be kept well polished and then it will not hurt the sheets or blankets. When the embers inside the warming-pan are not quite so hot, it can be left in to warm the bed, but care must be taken not to leave it, if it is too hot. So far, my

friend has only used these of her warming-pans which have solid lids. She is not quite sure if those with perforated lids are so safe.

The two brass warming-pans here shown are from the collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The one on the left, of the time of Charles I, is engraved in the centre with a reindeer ducally gorged and lined, and round it the words, THE EARLE OF ESEX HIS ARMES. 1630. The other, which dates from Charles II's time, is pierced with figures of a lady and gentleman and floral designs. Both are fine examples; but never, alas, will either ever be used again for warming beds!—H. CLIFFORD SMITH, *Highdene, near Newbury*.

THE ROMANCE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

SIR,—The excellent air photograph of Maiden Castle, illustrating *The Romance of Archaeology*, (April 9) reminds me that I was, I think, the first archaeologist to use air photography in field work. It was the 16th Wing, H.Q. Photographic Section, R.A.F., who early in 1918 took for me many splendid photographs of antiquities and prehistoric sites in Macedonia. A set of these photographs is in the British Museum. I mention this fact because this once-famous wing of the R.A.F. has never been given the credit of being the first in the field at this particular job.

The reason for the great earthworks, the noblest of their kind in Britain, that surround Maiden Castle used to puzzle me; obviously they were built to serve some other purpose

as well as acting as containing walls to the township and as defence works against attacking infantry and cavalry. There must have been some other and more powerful enemy that the builders of these great earth walls feared; who or what could it be?

In 1917 my great friend and teacher, the late Mr. Reginald Smith, of the British Antiquities Department of the British Museum, wrote to me in Macedonia and said: "I've got it, they are anti-tank ditches." I wrote back and said: "But the ancient Britons hadn't got tanks." He replied: "No, but they had chariots." Indeed they had, and Caesar we know was frightened of them as we, in May, 1940, were frightened of the great German tanks. Undoubtedly at Maiden Castle we have an early and splendid example of an anti-tank ditch as they were constructed in the early Iron Age.

The illustration of the "flint sickle" in the same article leads me to ask a question: Is this a sickle or a section of one? The only flint sickles that I know of were made in sections. See the illustration of such sickles in *Antiquity*, September, 1927, Plate VI. British examples are rare. I have found only one example of a section of a flint sickle in all my digging. To be of any practical use the cutting edge must be a foot long or thereabouts. The caption to the "flint sickle" in the article in question gives no measurements. British flint implements of a foot or more in length are extremely rare. Besides a Neolithic Egyptian example, complete with its wooden handle, I illustrate a "record" British specimen from Paddock Wood, Kent, once the property of Mr. F. Marchant, but sad to say it got lost or mislaid in a move. I submitted the photograph to Mr. Reginald Smith who replied: "We have nothing like it in the national collections." This pick measures 14½ ins. in length.

For what purposes these great implements were used we can only guess. Smith and I imagined them to be for ceremonial purposes, as we use the mace of authority to-day.

I do not think that the importance of the study of pre-history can be exaggerated, and COUNTRY LIFE is much to be congratulated on

having taken the plunge. Whenever I am asked to organise an exhibition of antiquities and works of art, always someone on the committee comes to me and says: "For goodness' sake don't have any old stones in it; they bore me stiff." I answer: "Madam, there will be at least one prize specimen of the Stone Age there and I make no apology for it, for even as late as the middle of the eighteenth century A.D., three quarters of the inhabitable globe had not advanced beyond it."

It is I think up to each of us to study that vast period of man's existence on the earth—a period extending for over 1,000,000 years—for during the greater part of that period, we believe, man lived at peace with his neighbour; and further study might reveal how he managed it.—A. G. WADE, Major, *Ash Cottage, Bentley, Hampshire*.

[Another theory to account for the multiple ramparts of Bronze Age defended localities is the introduction of the sling, the effective range of its missiles corresponding closely to the interval between inner and outer ramparts in many cases. Large deposits of sling stones were found at Maiden Castle.—ED.]

A RED SQUIRREL TAMED

SIR,—The enclosed photograph of a red squirrel was taken last year in Sefton Park, Liverpool.

I have never seen more than two red squirrels in the park. I was walking through with my camera in my pocket when the young man in the picture rode past me on a bicycle; he dismounted some way in front and proceeded to make either some sort of animal sound or to whistle. I cannot quite remember which. This gave me time to set my camera, though I had no idea what for. Imagine my excitement when two lovely red squirrels scrambled down from the trees and



SQUIRREL AND FRIEND

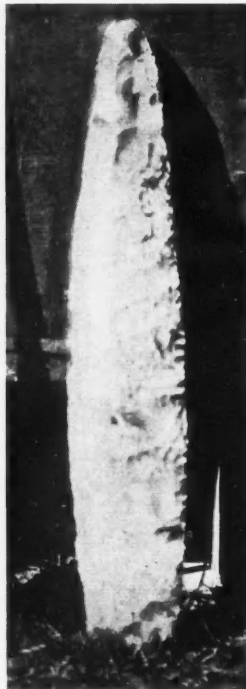
See letter "A Red Squirrel Tamed"

ran to greet their friend. One was rather shy, however, and, with the appearance of another cyclist and a pram or two, he or she scuttled away; the other, disdaining the human beings, remained to eat, and I got my photograph, which possibly may prove of interest to you.—L. WEBB JONES, 9, *Mapesbury Road, N.W.2*.



NEOLITHIC EGYPTIAN SICKLE, FROM FAYUM, WITH FLINT BLADES; ABOUT 18 INS. LONG

See letter "The Romance of Archaeology"



FLINT PICK, 14½ INS. IN LENGTH

See letter "The Romance of Archaeology"

WARMING-PANS — TIMES OF CHARLES I (left) AND CHARLES II

See letter "Revival of the Warming-pan"





What's



next?



Yesterday the besom . . .
the dustpan and brush,
today the electric cleaner
. . . and tomorrow?
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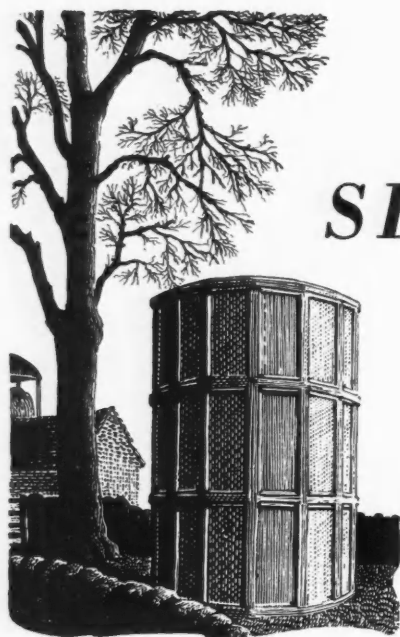
ON THE LOOK-OUT

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SILAGE

ONE of the standbys of the farmer next winter will be grass silage. Early

summer, late summer and autumn are the times when there is enough grass to make high quality silage. The farmer who has taken a cut off a seeds ley in May or early June should top dress with 1-2 cwt. per acre of sulphate of ammonia immediately the grass is ensiled. This will promote new growth which can be grazed, cut for a late crop of hay, or taken for silage about 8 weeks later unless drought intervenes.

Permanent grassland can be treated in the same way, but will only yield from one-third to a half of the grass obtainable from a temporary ley, which has a longer growing period, is of higher feeding quality and will respond more readily to nitrogen manuring.

Farmers should use any available supplies of Sulphate of Ammonia or "Nitro-Chalk" on the short term ley in preference to the less responsive permanent grassland.



USE NITROGEN WISELY

FARMING NOTES

NEXT YEAR'S CROPPING

FARMERS are getting into the way of thinking ahead in planning their cropping, and it is significant that the National Farmers' Union has asked the Ministry of Agriculture to publish early the details of the 1944 cropping programme. It is all to the good that a farmer should be able to look at least a year ahead. In war-time there is necessarily so much improvisation that we need to have as much forward information as possible. It seems pretty clear that the Ministry of Food will want again the largest possible output of bread grains, that is wheat and barley. No doubt they would like to get as much wheat grown in 1944 as is being grown in 1943, but this will not be easy. So many fields have been drawn on pretty hard for wheat since 1932, when the Wheat Act was passed, that there is a risk of wheat sickness cutting down cereals seriously. I do not mean that there is such a specific disease as wheat sickness, but any experienced arable farmer will demur from growing wheat too often in the crop rotation. It may be possible to increase the barley acreage still further for 1944. Farmers would have grown more barley this year if they had not been pressed by War Agricultural Executive Committees to plant every possible acre with wheat. This pressure, accompanied by the £3 an acre payment for wheat, has given us many extra thousands of acres of wheat for this year's harvest. Some of the heavy land to be broken from grass later in the summer will, no doubt, be fit to go into wheat in the autumn, but the major increase in the bread grains for 1944 will undoubtedly be in barley and rye.

RYE is not a popular crop among farmers generally, but more of us may have to grow it for next year. It is always thought to be a poverty crop, drawing the last ounce of fertility out of the soil. I do not know of any evidence to support this contention, but it is firmly fixed in the minds of many farmers. A good deal of work has been done on the selection of heavy-yielding kinds of rye, and it may well be that this is the best straw crop for some of the land that is not good enough for wheat, but which can be got into an autumn cereal. Most of us like to get as much corn as possible planted in the autumn so as to relieve the spring rush work. I have not heard that rye is being put into the loaf, but no doubt this could be done if sufficient supplies were available. Rye certainly makes good biscuits which people like, and it must be reckoned as one of the three bread grains.

FARMERS have got on well with their potato planting. On the heavier ground there have been many large clumpers which no implement would break down. Only a good night's rain could do the job, and this did not come in time to make an ideal tilth. But I never think it matters if the soil is a bit rough for potatoes. The subsequent harrowing down of the ridges and horse-hoeing between the rows generally makes a fine enough tilth in the end. There has been no trouble this year about frosted seed as there was last year, and judging by the seed I had from Scotland it came smaller this time and has gone further. Nevertheless we always find it difficult to make a ton of seed cover an acre. Maybe the school-children who have been doing the planting are too generous. It is difficult to keep a close check on the distance between

potatoes as they are dropped in the rows. Still, we have got the work done, and now there is a short breathing space before we get busy with hay. Every ton of hay will be precious this autumn. There are not many old ricks standing on farms, and the dry time we have had since February has not encouraged much bottom growth. No doubt the rotation grasses and clovers will yield better than the permanent meadows. With so many fewer grass fields it has not been easy to shut up the hay ground early. On my own farm—and I know on many others—it has been necessary to lamb the ewes on rotation grasses and clovers. This must set back the hay crop, but it may be none the worse for that.

THE controversy about shooting rooks in May has cropped up again. Many people say that we ought to cherish the rook now that we have so much more arable land, because he is the enemy of wireworm, leather-jackets and other pests which take a heavy toll of young corn and of plough freshly broken from turf. This is true enough. I am sure the rooks do devour a good many pests. They also manage to consume a good deal of seed corn into the bargain. One has to be set against the other. I think, on balance, the verdict goes in favour of the rook, but there can be too much of a good thing. Numbers should be kept within reasonable proportions. This can most conveniently be done by shooting the young birds as they come off the nests in May. It is not a high form of sport, and it is rather an expensive one to-day, when cartridges are scarce and dear. Some country people can face rook pie, and in these days when butcher's meat is short no doubt many households will be regaling themselves with this dish.

GLoucestershire has made a great success of volunteer labour for harvest work. The organisation is under the capable direction of Mrs. A. M. Davy, of Bickford Manor, near Tewkesbury. They had 700 workers out last year, and for this harvest at least 1,000 workers will be employed. This will cover men, women and children working from village homes. Then, Gloucestershire hopes to get parties from the factories, shops and offices to work in the fields in the evenings, on half-days and on Sundays. One factory in the Bristol area has offered to send 500 workers each week to a hostel. School camps have also gone well in the county. About 3,000 boys and girls will be helping with harvest. One girls' camp has already run for three weeks and planted 400 acres of potatoes. This is a job that girls can do just as well as boys. Indeed, Gloucestershire is planning to set up a camp of the Girls' Training Corps, which is being organised by their headquarters. There will also be holiday hostels which provide an answer to the many hundreds of offers received from people who want to place their services at the disposal of the food production campaign, and do not know where to go. Very often farmers cannot accommodate them. So they will go to hostels. Every county is now working out its own plans for organising volunteer harvest help. There must be organisation, otherwise there are so many disappointments. Those who are keen to help do not get their services used, and farmers who want help do not know when and where it is available. Every County War Agricultural Committee should by now have its organisation running. CINCINNATI, U.S.

THE ESTATE MARKET

SALE OF A SUSSEX
STUD FARM

THE Hon. Mrs. Macdonald Buchanan has sold Westerland Lodge and the holding of 180 acres, known as Westerland Stud Farm, four miles from Goodwood. It was formerly part of the late Lord Woolavington's Lavington Park estate. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley effected the sale.

THE GOVERNMENT
OF PROPERTY

ALL sorts of committees, and an army of officials and private theorists, are engaged in drafting proposals for post-war interference with time-honoured principles regarding private property. Many of the resultant suggestions have much to commend them, but some go far beyond anything yet operative. In a memorandum that has just been prepared it is suggested, relative to landed estates, that "landowners not credit-worthy must sell." It would be interesting to have a definition of "credit-worthy" and some indication of the nature of the tribunal that would be set up to decide "credit-worthiness."

The history of landed property teems with examples of thriftless ownership by one owner of an estate, and excellent ownership by his successor. Property that has been allowed to fall into decay by one generation has been restored by the next one, and often (scores of such cases could be cited) lax control and a lack of interest, alike on behalf of owner and tenants, exhibited during the lifetime of one holder of an estate has preceded a change to strict management, liberal expenditure on upkeep, and a restoration of the property to first-rate condition. It must be borne in mind that, according to the principles that have hitherto governed ownership of land, the owner for the time being has held it not merely for his own benefit but in trust for his successors in title, and to insist now that a thriftless or negligent holder of an estate "must sell" seems to involve a possible injury of a grave character to those who had a right to look to an eventual succession to the estate.

A further question arises: in what circumstances is a landowner to be stigmatised as "not credit-worthy"? It is common knowledge that a financial reverse, incurred possibly through some venture wholly unconnected with landowning, may make a man grievously embarrassed financially and unable to do what he would wish to do for the upkeep of his property and the fair treatment of his tenants, but, if he can hold on to his real estate, there may be an opportunity for him to restore his fortunes and one hope of doing so would disappear if, because of his having become for a longer or shorter period "not credit-worthy," he could be compulsorily divested of his property. The suggestion would, at any other time, have seemed unthinkable, but it arouses no surprise to-day, when it appears in a number of proposals emanating from a non-party group of Members of the Upper House on post-war landed policy.

RIGHTS OF SUCCESSORS

IF the principle were accepted and applied to large properties it could not logically be kept from operating equally on the smallest, and any owner would find himself "not credit-worthy" according to the view of whatever tribunal had the task of deciding the point, would be forced

to sell. [How far the suggestion reveals a departure from existing principles of ownership will be evident to anyone who has spent weary hours in the High Court when motions have been heard in the Chancery Division as to the rights and duties of tenants-for-life under the Settled Land Acts.]

Before any drastic powers of interference with the ownership of estates are granted it would seem to be imperative that there should be a concurrent right on the part of persons interested in the succession to the property to investigate every expedient, such as temporary independent management of it, accompanied, if need be, by loans at a reasonable rate of interest, whereby the defects in the management might be remedied.

FARMERS AS OWNERS AND
TENANTS

SO much has been heard lately of sales of land to farmers that it will not occasion any surprise to learn that there are now 20 per cent. more farmers owning their holdings than in 1914-15, and, this notwithstanding, the landlord and tenant system still obtains to such an extent that over 60 per cent. of the farms of this country remain in tenancy, leaving the farmer's capital free for his business of farming, and not locked up in land.

COUNTRY HOUSES

MESSRS. JAMES STYLES AND WHITLOCK are to sell a modernised house of 15th-century origin and 135 acres, within 30 miles of London. The house is remarkably well fitted, and is surrounded by a moat. There are ample farm buildings, and the land is intersected by a stream.

Weybrook House at Sherborne St. John may be had with immediate possession. This Hampshire Georgian house stands in an acre of garden, in which are three fishponds. Messrs. Gribble, Booth and Shepherd's Basingstoke office names the price, £2,750.

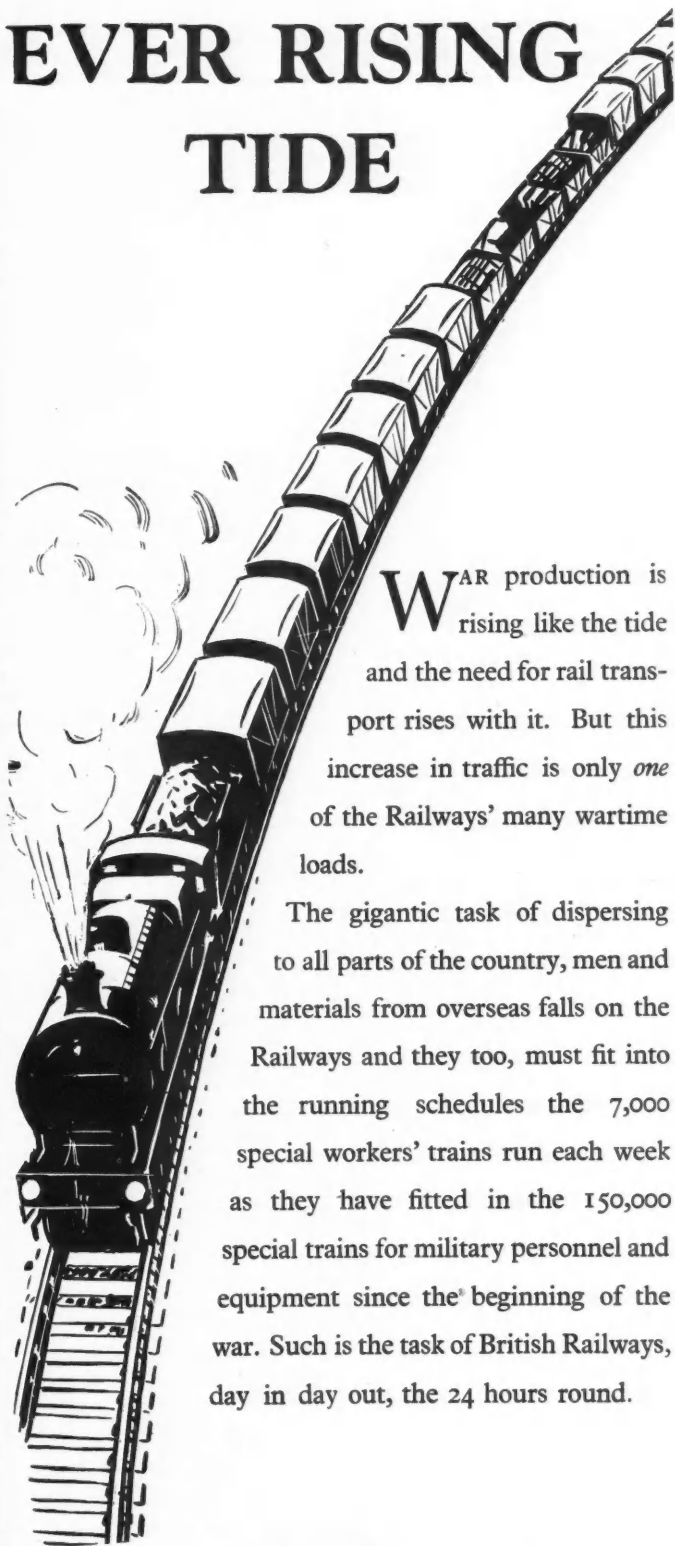
AUCTION OF COUNTRY
FARMS

MAJOR C. C. LOMAX has requested Messrs. Lofts and Warner to hold an auction at Saxmundham on May 26, of the residue of the Grove Park estate, Yoxford. The three or four farms have a total area of 374 acres, and the rentals from good tenants amount to £330 a year. Private offers before the auction would be considered.

The Royal Worlington golf course adjoins a freehold of 16 acres, near Bury St. Edmunds. The house is a mixture of 15th-century and Georgian architecture, very nicely adapted to modern ideals of residential comfort. A small river runs through the grounds. Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. have fixed £5,000 for an immediate sale.

A Sussex property of 10 acres, on the fringe of Ashdown Forest, has an old hop-oast near the house. The stone front and Sussex tiling are of Georgian date, and the house has all "main" services. A sale can be arranged through the joint agents, Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices and Messrs. Powell and Partners.

An exceptionally fine house, as well as a secondary one, and plenty of cottages, are on 566 acres of freehold land two miles from Avebury. Two tenants pay a total rent of £652 a year, and there is neither tithe nor land tax. The price quoted by Messrs. Fox and Sons is £16,500. ARBITER.

The
EVER RISING
TIDE

WAR production is rising like the tide and the need for rail transport rises with it. But this increase in traffic is only one of the Railways' many wartime loads.

The gigantic task of dispersing to all parts of the country, men and materials from overseas falls on the Railways and they too, must fit into the running schedules the 7,000 special workers' trains run each week as they have fitted in the 150,000 special trains for military personnel and equipment since the beginning of the war. Such is the task of British Railways, day in day out, the 24 hours round.

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NEW BOOKS

THE POWER OF JAPAN

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

THE importance of the modern pamphlet, to which I made some reference last week, is emphasised by the appearance of *Report from Tokyo* (Hammond, Hammond and Co., 2s. 6d.), by Mr. Joseph C. Grew, who was the United States Ambassador to Japan during the nine years preceding the war between the two countries. Mr. Grew watched the growth of Japanese ambition, sensed the increasing strain between the two countries, spoke freely and firmly about the situation as he saw it, and in this pamphlet warns the Allied nations against the danger of underestimating their enemy in the East. Only the clearest recognition of the strength and resolution of Japan, coupled with the best efforts of which the Allies are capable, will be enough, he thinks, to make us conquerors.

JAPAN'S AMBITION

The United Nations, as a whole, are "dangerously ill-informed" concerning Japanese strength. As to Japanese ambition, Mr. Grew is convinced that conquests in Greater East Asia are but the beginning of it. "Once in unchallenged control of those far-flung territories, with their wealth in raw materials and their almost unlimited resources in labour readily to be enslaved for the processing of those materials and for the intensive building of naval and commercial ships, the Japanese would, without question, directly threaten our own shores and our own homes." Therefore, not only must Japan be defeated but the conquerors must "leave no margin for a recurrence of the threat."

Mr. Grew leaves no doubt that he made the American position clear to Japan. In August of 1941, a Japanese friend wrote to him expressing the hope that the American Government would sympathise with Japan, and possibly co-operate with her, in pursuing her "legitimate interests and aspirations." Mr. Grew made a long answer, which is given in full in this pamphlet. Copies of it were sent to many influential Japanese, in the Government and out. It left little doubt of American opinion that Japanese policy was introducing into the Pacific "the tradition of war which has cursed Europe since the beginning of history," and that if this continued a break with America must come.

It would be a mistake to suppose, Mr. Grew warns us, that Japan is discouraged by her lack of success in China. In any case, "only 40 per cent. of the appropriation voted to the defence forces was expended for the conduct of the so-called China 'incident.' Sixty per cent. was used to prepare the services and the industrial plants for the greater emergency yet to come. Similarly, of

the materials and weapons furnished the services, only one-fifth was sent to China, the rest being used to expand and modernise the armies and fleets which were to be called upon when the super-war really broke."

Much of the pamphlet is an old story now—the smooth words that covered broken pledges, the intensive training of youth for war, the control of all means of propaganda, the worship of the State, the "born-of-God" racial myth—so old a story, so common to all totalitarian régimes, that one is sick of it, even while being aware that this world-wide spread of the worship of force, this negation of free enquiry, is the most dangerous single factor with which civilisation is faced to-day.

The Japanese, Mr. Grew says, really and truly do despise the West, which they consider to be "boastful, vainglorious, rich and flabby—physically soft." They are themselves prepared to put up with any hardship in their fanatical devotion to their country, and "we would be deluding ourselves if we believed that any personal sacrifices which the Japanese people might be called upon to make would lead to any cracking of their morale." Certainly, this author will not be to blame if we continue in illusion where Japan is concerned.

MODERN TURKEY

Mr. Wilfred T. Castle's *Grand Turk* (Hutchinson, 10s. 6d.) is an interesting account of the last years of the Ottoman Empire, of the rise of the Young Turks, the seizure of power by Kemal Ataturk, and the reforms which have brought Turkey to where she stands to-day.

Those who have deplored Ataturk's dress reforms which swept the tarboosh from the Turkish head and replaced it by bowler or trilby, will be interested to know that, following the adage that there's nothing new under the sun, this reform was but a copy of one made more than a hundred years ago.

It was in 1808 that Mahmut II became Sultan. He was the son of a slave, a French girl born in Martinique, who had been sold in a public slave market in North Africa. This Mahmut reigned for 37 years, and decreed far-reaching changes in the life of the Ottoman Empire. He caused consternation by appearing at a military review wearing European uniform, and

was greeted with cries of "Death to the infidel Padi-shah!" He forbade the use of the turban by civil and military officials, who were all compelled to wear the red tarboosh, a cock-coat and elastic-sided boots.

Just as sentimental travellers now sigh for the vanished fez, so then they bewailed the passing of the turban. "I was tempted in my

REPORT FROM TOKYO

By Joseph C. Grew

(Hammond, Hammond and Co., 2s. 6d.)

GRAND TURK

By Wilfred T. Castle

(Hutchinson, 10s. 6d.)

SINGAPORE

TO FREEDOM

By Oswald W. Gilmour

(Ed. J. Burrow, 10s. 6d.)

NO SURRENDER

By Martha Albrand

(Chatto & Windus, 8s. 6d.)

woman-wrath," wrote a Miss Pardoe, who was a celebrated traveller of the times, "to consider all the admirable reforms wrought by Sultan Mahmoud in his capital overbalanced by the frightful changes that he has made in the national costume."

Mr. Castle points out that when Atatürk took control he was helped by there being no class feeling in Turkey. I wonder whether the humble provenance of some of the Sultans' mothers had something to do with this? I have mentioned the slave girl. The mother of a later Sultan was an Armenian dancer.

An interesting paragraph in Mr. Castle's book records the first description of air warfare in literature. It is from a book called *With the Turks in Tripoli*, giving the experiences of Ernest N. Bennett, a war correspondent who witnessed the Italian invasion of Libya in 1911. Bennett speaks of dirigible balloons, each carrying 250 bombs of about 3½ ins. in diameter. They seem to have flown at about 2,000 ft. and to have been a good deal at the mercy of air-currents. "How ridiculously inconsistent are the present laws of war," Bennett exclaims, "which forbid the use of an explosive bullet but permit a man to drop explosive bombs indiscriminately upon an area containing men, women, children and hospital patients!"

SINGAPORE TRAGEDIES

Mr. Oswald W. Gilmour's purpose in writing *Singapore to Freedom* (Ed. J. Burrow, 10s. 6d.) is to make a personal record rather than to indulge in general speculation or comment. But no one so closely associated with Singapore as Mr. Gilmour was can tell the story of the days before the city's fall without revealing a good deal that is matter for perturbation. In what he does not tell, almost more than in what he tells, one feels the lack of any forceful, co-ordinated and continuous endeavour to maintain the Empire's most powerful bastion in the East.

Mr. Gilmour was Deputy Municipal Engineer. The roads were his especial concern. Shortly before the first Japanese air raid on the city he was asked by a colonel of the Royal Engineers to look at the roads leading to an ammunition dump. They had been made by a local contractor. "They were in a frightful state, almost impassable, and the procedure of getting ammunition out and in was laborious and dangerous. It was obvious to me that the roads had never been properly constructed, and that much money had been thrown away on inferior work. I gave him the best advice I could, and departed in a depressed frame of mind. This ammunition dump was certainly of first-class importance, and its usefulness must have been greatly impaired by inexcusable inefficiency. It would take weeks or months to make those roads right, and things were looking pretty grim."

LIGHTS ON IN AIR RAID

It has been stated before, and Mr. Gilmour confirms it, that when the Japanese made their first air attack all the lights were blazing in Singapore. "It must have been a comparatively easy thing to pick out specific objects. One hundred and forty people were killed." Mr. Gilmour, who was in charge of Rescue, Demolition, Debris and Repair Parties, headed at once to the appointed headquarters. "I tried to contact the A.R.P. Control Room, which should

have relayed messages to me asking for assistance if any was required. The Control Room was not working and I could get no reply."

The greater part of Mr. Gilmour's book is devoted to the personal record of his escape. He remained in Singapore as long as there was anything he could do, and was then given permission to leave on one of several ships that were taking away refugees. Nearly all these ships were bombed by the Japanese, and those who escaped death took refuge on the many small islands thereabouts. This is an aspect of the Singapore tragedy that, so far as I know, no one but Mr. Gilmour has fully described. Within an area of about 400 square miles there were thousands of these exhausted and destitute people, in groups of anything from a handful to a couple of hundred, clinging to their bits of land and praying for local ships to come along and take them off.

Mr. Gilmour gives an account of his own group, of the rough organisation they contrived, of their hunger and thirst, of the many deaths from the bombing which the Japanese maintained upon the islands, and of the hard unselfish work of doctors and nurses who were among them. The fate of many of these people is still unknown, perhaps will never be known. Mr. Gilmour was among the fortunate, reaching Colombo at last after adventures which are here well described.

FIRST NOVEL?

Martha Albrand's novel, *No Surrender* (Chatto and Windus, 8s. 6d.) is a well-told story, hovering on the line between the "straight novel" and the thriller. It has some of the best elements of both and is altogether most readable. The setting is Holland under the Nazi domination, and the sense of the country is beautifully caught. The theme is the dilemma of a lawyer who is completely true to his country but finds he can serve her best by seeming to give the Nazis Quisling-service. As the effectiveness of his work would be spoiled if anyone—even his wife, an American girl he has just married—knew of his hidden activities, a deep emotional crisis, in which his best friend is concerned, comes into being between them. It is all most skilfully worked out, and if, as I suspect, this is a first novel, the author must be congratulated on a good beginning.

COARSE FISH

MR. E. MARSHALL HARDY is well known to fishermen who bear (alas!) without complaint the epithet "coarse." Many have read, to their great advantage, his writings in *Angling* and his little but most helpful books about those game (but shamefully termed "coarse") fish, the perch, the roach and the others. He now writes (with the assistance of a biologist) about the characteristics and habits of those fish for those anglers, *Coarse Fish* (Jenkins, 7s. 6d.). He is brave to try his hand at freshwater biology, but his attempt, much of which is gleaned from well-known sources, should encourage the fisherman to read further about a subject which concerns him so much. There are some useful hints about cooking fish, setting them up, and easily identifying the species. The old idea that dace are hybrid chub-roach, the mention of 8 oz. gudgeon and other notions will excite the fisherman to argument and that contemplation which is the joy of his art. The author has included lists of some record fish of each species. ROY BEDDINGTON.



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PHOTOGRAPH DENES

TWEEDS-1943

(Left) Cumberland tweed; an oatmeal ground checked and over-checked in amber, plum and two greens. Peter Robinson.

(Right) Topcoat that hangs straight from the shoulders; a thick homespun in cherry, plum, beige and russet brown. Peter Robinson.

(Below) Nigger frieze cardigan suit bordered with nigger and white Angora herring-bone. A Hershelle model.



THERE is a change in the cut of our skirts this year. When the all-the-way-round, box-pleated and sun-ray pleated effects were banned, for a while the four pleats allowed by the law were all concentrated into a panel in the front, or skirts were cut as plain wrap-arounds. Either way they hung absolutely straight. Now, this has been changed again, and skirts to tailor-mades in the summer collections have a distinct, if slight, swing to them which is very youthful and becoming. Many of these skirts are cut on the cross and have the two seams put one in the centre front, the other in the centre back. Both Molyneux and Hartnell are showing this kind of skirt. Other skirts have a wider hemline and more of a flare; others have four pleats set all on one side, or a narrow panel inlet down the centre front, cut on the cross, so that it makes a chevron effect when the material is a striped suiting, diamonds when it is checked. All this gives a new outline, more debonair, less severe, than the straight reed-like one.

Jackets remain long, coming right over the hips with easy lines. Belts are taboo, so the jackets are fitted in at the waist by clever seaming and pouch slightly with the help of darts, gussets, and pleats at the back. The wide, pointed rever has disappeared and feminised versions of a man's collar are the vogue.

There are any number of good tweeds for these tailor-mades. Cumberland tweeds in bright clear mixed colours are outstanding in the Jacqmar collection. There are some gorgeous combinations of crimson and scarlet with dark chestnut



and of pale icy blues with chestnut or plum. The monotone Shetlands are splendid too, mostly in the neutral shades, bracken brown, bark brown, in herring-bone and basket weaves. Shades of yellow appear like flashes of sunshine all through the range of tweeds at Marshall and Snelgrove's. A tweed coat in tones of brown has a golden check introduced; a thick brown and tawny yellow herring-bone makes an easy-fitting raglan coat; sulphur yellow and amber, brown and oatmeal checks make dozens of smart suits. To tone with these tweeds are tailored woollen jackets, woollen shirts and jumpers in old gold, canary yellow, sunflower yellow, and a whole batch of doeskin gloves in chamois yellow, canary yellow, sulphur, chrome yellow, as well as a pinky beige and a honey beige.

The theory that yellow is not an

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easy colour to wear is belied by the facts, but it does need care in make-up. There is only a limited range of lipsticks and powder nowadays and most places ration their customers to two colours. Arden advise a Stop Red or Royal lipstick for universal wear, a Primula for the fair woman who wears a lot of blue. Primula is charming with all the clear light yellows; so, also, is Chariot with the deeper yellows. Chariot has a tinge of flame in it and is a bright luminous colour. Magenta is very *chic* for the older woman, and arresting for any woman with a fair skin to wear with yellow. It all depends on the tone of the skin. Always choose one set of make-up to be right with the basic colour scheme of the wardrobe; reserve the second for an occasion when you feel you want to branch out for your accessories, as will happen to many women this year with the yellows.

INTERESTING experiments in design and in weaving are being carried on throughout the war so that the fabric industry can be ready for big expansion after the war. The influx from the Continent brought all kinds of specialists and some lovely materials are being made, in very small quantities of course, on special looms. There are silk squares for export now to America, showing American soldiers in London scenes; fine crinkled silks for South America and pastel woollens as fine as silk. Black duvetine, as firm and soft in texture as the pre-war French, with a bloom on the surface, is being woven for the autumn, some for the home trade. This black has a stripe to go with it, a stripe in gay



Two Morley shirts, the one on the left has three panels and a scalloped collar, comes from Marshall and Snelgrove; on the right, striped in dark and pale blue with yoke and front in one, from Lillywhites.

colour such as cherry, coral pink, or gold, with the black background partly showing through so that it is softened. This is an interesting development for this country. Gauze woollens, another innovation at Jacqmar's, are for the blouses of suits made from these thick winter materials, or for scarves and draped turbans.

A woollen, pressed into service, is the flannel used for hunting-waistcoats, the kind that wears for ever; it has been given an overcheck in tan or plum or dark blue. Hunting pink is being made into excellent short boxcoats and topcoats; so is the famous plum whipcord of the Pytchley Hunt. Creed shows a splendid whipcord topcoat with interlocking question-marks on the waistline at the back. This whipcord is the beige of riding breeches, one of the most hard-wearing materials in the world. Another man's material, the speckled covert cloth, is used by Creed for a fitting beltless coat with a fly fastening and a black collar. He is using all the beige, brown and yellow mixtures for his tweeds, saddle-stitching some of his jackets and giving them roomy pockets and a fitting waistline with the easy pouched back. Lovat checks, bird's-eyes and herring-bone patterns are all used most effectively. They mix well with the pigskin accessories, the handbags, week-end satchels, gloves and belts that are some of the smartest items produced during the war, and equally well with yellow Smetland sweaters and cardigans, the chamamois gloves and the striped shirts, all of them fashion leaders this year.

Snoods in wool jersey fabric are practical and becoming. They are made fairly large with a bow on top where they show the hair. The back hair is completely hidden, so they are good in wind or by the seaside, and they look newer than the jersey turbans. They are made in the same range of colours as the thin wool blouses and look well with tweeds or cotton frocks.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

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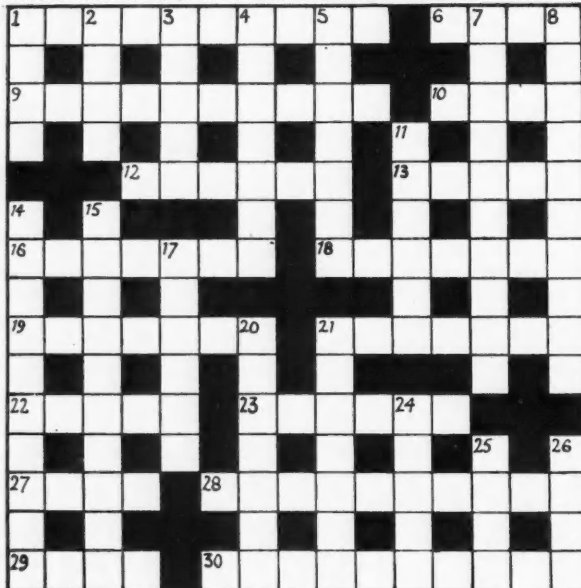
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CROSSWORD No. 693

A prize of two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 693, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the first post on the morning of Thursday, May 13, 1943.



Name.....

Address.....

SOLUTION TO No. 692. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of April 30, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Boy Blue; 4, Abandon; 9, Killing time; 11, Grig; 12, Enid; 13, Bearded; 15, Muster; 16, Rimmon; 19, Cherry; 20, Petals; 23, Badger; 26, Wet ink; 27, Sun rays; 28, East; 30, Atom; 31, Twenty Years; 32, Earners; 33, Unheard. **DOWN.**—1, Big game; 2, Brig; 3, Uglier; 5, Butter; 6, Name; 7, Not done; 8, Snark; 9, Kiss the dust; 10, Enamellists; 13, Berries; 14, Ditties; 17, Eye; 18, Spy; 21, Absence; 22, Skimped; 24, Runner; 25, Brays; 26, Wyvern; 29, Twin; 30, Arne.

ACROSS

- 1 and 6. How the actor is doing his bit. (three words, 7, 3, 4)
9. Name of a cathedral city (10)
10. So be it, what's in a name! (4)
12. A name to proclaim in South Africa (6)
13. Names emanating from a ministerial abode (5)
16. Was, is in (7)
18. The breed of Duke Theseus's hounds (7)
19. "Dice men" (anagr.) (7)
21. They are not a special standard of weight for automobiles (7)
22. North, alternatively South East, but of the North (5)
23. Has a more thorough toilet than a 29 and 30 (6)
27. They are not in favour, so to speak (4)
28. "Centre page" (anagr.) (10)
- 29 and 30. Spit and polish are all that Puss needs for it (four words, 4, 3, 5, 2)

DOWN

1. It is used of course in chasing the lady (4)
2. What two of Henry VIII's queens were (4)
3. Stirring? Quite the reverse (5)
4. Turkey's reaction in the past (7)
5. Precisely located effect that potholes make on a good surface (7)
7. Between advice and threat (10)
8. Feeling of a successful contractor for his client? (10)
11. To do this might be odd in France (6)
14. Present in space-time (three words, 4, 3, 3)
15. Desolate region, more savage than Cape Wrath? (10)
17. "Meanwhile the rural ditties were not mute, ——— to the oaten flute."—Milton (6)
20. Bath's water supply (7)
21. Food and the horse give food for Transatlantic man (7)
24. Native in a turban tub-thumping (5)
25. "The ——— of glory lead but to the grave."—Gray (4)

26. Evidently a castle to hold (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 391 is

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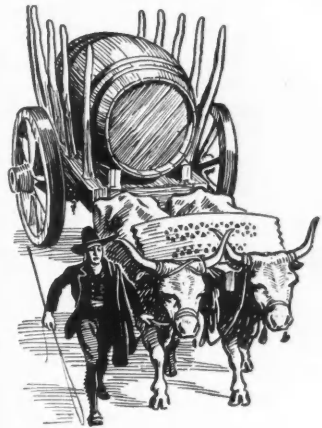
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